Illustrated Midland News.

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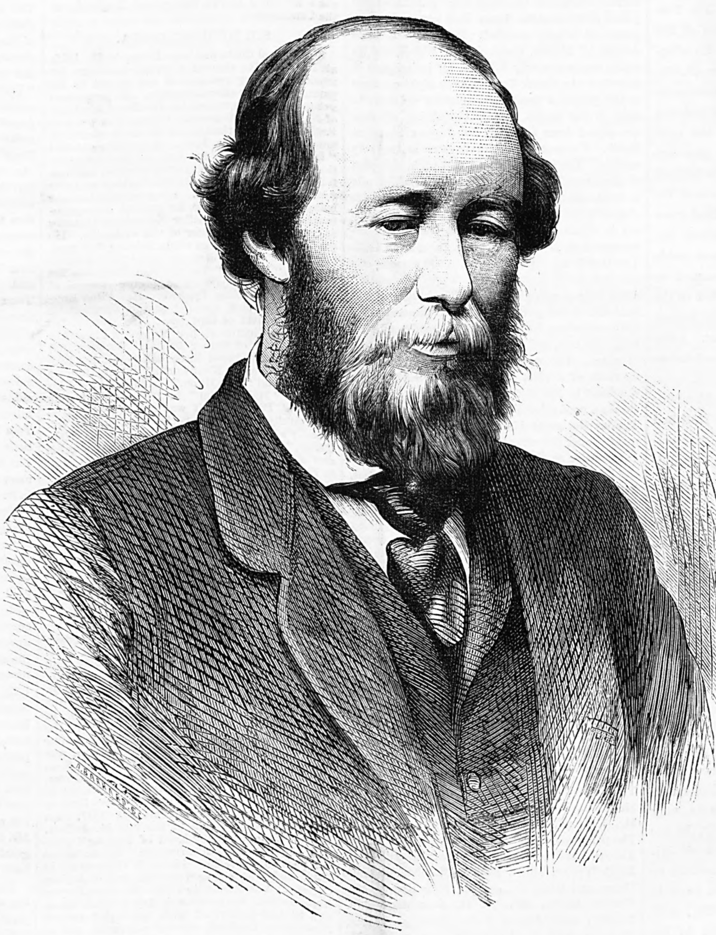
THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

This is the great Birmingham Triennial Festival week. In musical circles all over Great Britain, and in circles of whatever kind in Birmingham and its district, this famous meeting eclipses even the European war in interest. In times of peace the great gathering of musical celebrities at Birmingham, to perform the chief works of immortal composers in the grandest and most perfect style, is regarded by musicians and amateurs in the principal cities of the continent as a very important event; and so fond of music are our cousins in the states of Germany that we cannot doubt that they will give a little heed to the accounts which reach them of the doings of these four days in the Midland capital, in the brief intervals between the reception of telegrams from Northern France. Indeed, many an able-bodied gentleman of Germanic or Gallic nationality might be seen, with programme and music-book in hand, listening to the realization in full force of the conceptions of Handel, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Costa, and Benedict within the walls of the gigantic classic building in New-street this week, who, but for his unconquerable love of the supreme examples of melody which have attracted him hither, might perhaps be taking his place in the ranks of one of the contending armies. To say that the preparations for one of these Festivals are the work of three years, beginning for the next as soon as the latest is past, is to underrate the amount of forethought employed upon them. There have been men the dream of whose boyhood, and the best hope of whose maturity has been to produce a work to be brought out at the Birmingham Festival; and it is more than probable that at the present moment there are young aspirants, as yet unknown but destined to be famous by-and-bye, whose inventive powers have been, are, and will continue for coming years to be engaged upon some tentative work which is intended to surprise the world one day by dint of its brilliant reception within the walls of the great civic building of our "village." That splendid oratorio, "Elijah," was first heard in this Town Hall, and Mendelssohn himself was the conductor. "St. Paul," Mendelssohn's first work of note, was also newly presented to the world, to the accompaniment of the same fine organ standing on that same gallery, and so was his "Lob-Gesang." Sir Michael Costa's "Eli" and "Naaman" were written for and produced at these meetings. Three years ago Professor Sterndale Bennet's "Woman of Samaria" was a novelty at the Festival, and among the secular pieces of celebrity which have made their *debût* at Birmingham have been Mr. A. S. Sullivan's "Kenilworth," Mr. Henry Smart's "Bride of Dunkerren," and Mr. J. F. Barnett's "Ancient Mariner," The Festival of 1870 is not less honoured with new compositions than any of its long list of predecessors. Thus the work set down for Friday morning was M. Jules Benedict's oratorio "St. Peter," never before presented to the public; on Tuesday evening was given Mr. John Francis Barnitt's "Paradise and the Peri;" on Wednesday evening Professor R. P. Stewart's "Ode to Shakespeare," and on Thursday evening Dr. Ferdinand Hillier's Cantata "Nala and Damayanti." So often and in so many forms has the history of these Festivals been told that we will not dwell upon it; but we cannot wholly absolve ourselves from the duty of noting from what beginnings and through what circumstances they have risen to their present unrivalled reputation. The meetings are held, as all the world knows, once in three years, in aid of the funds of the Birmingham General Hospital, "one of the oldest and largest charities of the kind in the provinces." One hundred and four years ago that institution was projected by Dr. John Ash of Birmingham. It was at first a small affair, but it grew and expanded side by side with the increased demands made upon it by the enormously multiplying population of the district of which this town is the capital till, from making up forty beds a century ago, the Governors now find accommodation for 235 in-patients, with an average of 1,500 cubic feet of space to each bed in place of the 900 formerly allowed; and in addition there is a separate building for fever patients. We can give no better or briefer summary of what the hospital is doing than that contained in the Festival programme:—"The work of the Charity may be estimated from the fact that from July 1869, to July, 1870, not fewer than 2,797 in-patients, and 23,327 out-patients were received, making a total of 26,124. Of these, 1,568 in-patients were admitted free—a large proportion of both kinds (more than 11,000)—being accidents or urgent medical cases. Since the opening of the Hospital a total of nearly 750,000 patients have been received and treated by the staff: a number which represents an enormous mass of suffering amongst the poor. As indicating the completeness of the scale upon which the Hospital is planned, it may be mentioned that a considerable number of special cases are sent annually to convalescent institutions—the Birmingham Sanitorium, or sea-side institution at Rhyl or New Brighton,



THE EARL OF BRADFORD, PRESIDENT OF THE FESTIVAL.—From a Photograph by Thrupp.

PENNY

the cost being defrayed by the Charity. The annual expenditure of the Hospital is about £10,500. To meet this outlay the income from endowments is £2,266, and from annual subscriptions £4,733, being a yearly deficiency of £3,501 to be made up from other sources, of which the Triennial Festival is one of the most important."

The Festivals in aid of the Hospital Fund began to be held in 1768, when the Board of Governors, finding the institution in debt, and unable to meet the requirements of the district, resolved that a periodical musical entertainment for the benefit of the Hospital should be established. The very first meeting was a good one. The programme included "L'Allegro," "Alexander's Feast," "The Messiah," HANDEL'S "Te Deum" and "Jubilate," and the "Coronation Anthem." The performances extended over three days. The gross receipts were £800, and the next benefit to the institution £299. Seven festivals were held up to 1796, and in 1799 the scheme was enlarged. Since then the meetings have been held triennially, with one exception. Early in this century the late Mr. JOSEPH MOORE became associated with the management of the Festivals, and to his energy and enterprise are, in a great measure, due the magnificent scale on which the meetings have since been held, and the remarkable success which has attended them. The Festival of 1802 was the first occasion of the performance of the "Creation" in Birmingham, when the total proceeds were £3,829, and the net profit was £2,380. Previous to 1820 a resolution was passed, at the instance of Mr. MOORE, to the effect that the next meeting should be held on "the grandest possible scale, in order to afford the highest musical treat which the present state of the art in this kingdom will admit." That resolution was carried out to the letter, the meeting was a most brilliant and memorable one, and the gross receipts amounted to £9,483, leaving a net profit of £5,000 to the Hospital, the largest balance and the largest receipts ever realised up to that time. After the Festival of 1829, five years elapsed before the next. And that Festival which came after a lapse of five years was held under novel conditions. The noble Town Hall had been built in that period, and the performances of 1834 were held in it, with the aid, for the first time, of the magnificent organ on the gallery. That meeting was a success beyond anything that had gone before; the gross receipts amounted to £13,527, and the profit was £5,489; but a portion of the net results was expended upon alterations to the Town Hall and upon the erection of the organ. For the succeeding Festival, in 1837, Mr. MOORE induced MENDELSSOHN to compose an oratorio, and "St. Paul" was the result. Since then, though the amount of proceeds and profits has fluctuated, the fame of the Festivals has gone on increasing. Perhaps the most memorable meeting was that of 1846, when "Elijah" was produced, and created quite a furore. The two last meetings, those of 1864 and 1867, were very brilliant, and produced, respectively, in the shape of net profits, £5,256 and £5,541. Since the establishment of these Festivals no less than £90,000 has accrued from them to the institution in the shape of profits; and, in addition to this, the fine organ in the Town Hall, worth £5,000, and an extensive musical library, the property of the Hospital, have been purchased out of the Festival proceeds. This brings us to the meeting of 1870, which is the first that this journal has had the opportunity of illustrating. We commence with a portrait, on our first page, of

THE EARL OF BRADFORD.

Sir Orlando George Charles Bridgeman, P.C., Earl of Bradford, Viscount Newport of the county of Salop and Baron Bradford of Bradford in the same county, was born on the 24th of April, 1819, and succeeded his father as third Earl on the 22nd of March, 1865. He married, on the 30th of April, 1844, Selina Louisa, youngest daughter of Cecil first Lord Forester. His lordship's ancestory is traced by Burke as far back as 1578, when one Edward Bridgeman was Sheriff of Devon, and had a son Bishop of Chester, a grandson Bishop of Mann, and a great-grandson Lord-Chief Baron, afterwards Lord-Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal. The family seats are at Weston Park, Shiffnal, Shropshire, Castle Bromwich, Warwickshire, and Wilton Crescent, London. The noble Earl frequently resides at Castle Bromwich, and takes an active interest in such institutions as the Musical Festival and the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists. Of the latter association he has recently been president. His term of presidency of the Musical Festival expires at the conclusion of this meeting. Lord Bradford a few months since suffered a severe bereavement in the loss of a son, and has, until the Festival, lived for the time a retired life. His lordship takes a deep interest in politics, and held the office of Lord-Chamberlain in Lord Derby's third administration. He is a captain of the South Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry.

THE BIRMINGHAM TOWN HALL.

The noble building in which the performances of the Festival are given forms the subject of a large engraving on page 153 of this paper. At first sight this massive pile has the appearance of an ancient building, but it is not yet forty years old. Its erection was commenced in 1832, and it was opened for the Festival in 1834 in an unfinished state. One end of the building, indeed, remained incomplete until 1850, when certain contiguous buildings were purchased and pulled down, and the Town Hall was made complete and wholly isolated. It was built from designs by Messrs. Harrison and Welch, and its entire cost was nearly £50,000. It is designed in imitation of a Greek Temple, with eight columns to the principal front, and thirteen columns to each of the flanks. These Corinthian columns are copied from those of the Jupiter Stator at Rome. The material of the structure is Anglesey marble. The columns are 36 feet high, and each of them weighs 26 tons. The exterior of the pile is bold, massive, and rugged; the interior is elegantly decorated, and the lines of its structure are in admirable taste. It was thoroughly redecorated at great cost by Mr. Ingram, in 1855. The Hall is so capacious that 3,000 persons can be comfortably seated in it. There is standing room for a meeting of 7,000. The orchestra will hold nearly 500 performers. The dimensions of the interior are, length 145 feet, breadth 65 feet, height 65 feet, and it contains 600,000 cubic feet of space. The organ on the gallery, which cost upwards of £4,000, is, in some respects, one of the finest in the world. In one of the corridors stands a good colossal monument of Mendelssohn. Besides the great Hall there are many apartments under the same roof, and a basement story as extensive as the public room. The success of the Festivals during the last forty years is owing, in a great measure, to the splendid facilities offered by this noble civic building.

THE MUSICAL CELEBRITIES OF THE FESTIVAL.

The most celebrated vocalists, instrumentalists, and composers during the past hundred years have had their share in the Birmingham Musical Festivals. Among the vocalists whose names are written in the annals of these meetings are:—Billington, Mara, Salmon, Catalani, Malibran Garcia, Stephens, Stockhausen, Sontag, Clara Novello, Grisi, Viardot Garcia, Dolby, Hawes, Birch, Bartleman, Braham, Knyvett, Naldi, Vaughan, Lablache, Formes, Mario, and Weiss; and amongst instrumentalists, Cramer, Lindley, Neukomm, De Beriot, Nicholson, Dragonetti. The last seven festivals have been conducted by Sir Michael Costa. Previous conductors were Mr. Knyvett, Dr. Crotch, and Mr. Greatorex. The principal vocalists of this meeting are Mdlle. Titiens, Madme Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Mdlle. Ilma de Murska, Madame Patey, and Mdlle. Drasdil, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli. Solo pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard; solo violin, M. Sainton; organist, Mr. Stimpson; conductor, Sir Michael Costa. In the band there are fifty-four violins, eighteen violas, seventeen violoncellos, seventeen double basses, four flutes, four oboes, four clarionets, four bassoons, two trumpets and cornets, four horns, three trombones, one ophicleide, two serpents, one double-drum, one single drum and triangle, one bass drum and a harp. In the chorus there are 360 performers. The chorus masters are Mr. W. C. Stockley, conductor of the Birmingham Festival Choral Society, and chorus master to the General Festival Choir; and Mr. A. J. Sutton, conductor of the Birmingham Amateur Harmonic Association. Our full page engraving on page 152 contains portraits of Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, Sir Michael Costa, and Mr. A. S. Sullivan. Of these celebrated artistes we add brief biographical sketches.

MDLLE. TITIENS.

Mdlle. Teresa Titiens is of Hungarian origin, and was born at Hamburg in 1834. When but a child the sweetness of her voice attracted the attention of a professional teacher, and her parents resolved that she should be educated for a musical career. She made her *debut* after the requisite course of study, at Hamburg in 1849, when she sustained the part of *Lucrezia*, in Donizetti's favourite opera. This first appearance established her claim to a high place on the lyric stage. She next visited Frankfort and Vienna, winning increased reputation in each city. She appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, London in April, 1858, taking the part of *Valentine* in the Huguenots. Speaking of her first appearance in the metropolis as *Lucrezia* an able critic observed that "a voice so rich in quality, so extensive, and so flexible, combined with a temperament so passionate, and a dramatic perception so exact, carries us back to the highest standards of lyric excellence. The great line which commenced with Pasta and was sustained in all its honours by Schroeder, Malibran, and Grisi, finds no feeble vindication in the genius of Mademoiselle Titiens." Her subsequent career in England and on the Continent by her performances of *Norma*, *Margaretta* in "Faust," *Leonora* in the "Trovatore," the difficult part of *Meda*, in Cherubini's Opera of that name, &c., have fully confirmed the expectations held out by her early successes.

MADAME LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON.

Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, having completed her musical education at the Conservatoire Royal, Brussels, came to England in 1856 as Miss Sherrington. In the same year she sang at the Bradford Festival, this being her first venture in sacred music. In 1860 she appeared at her Majesty's Theatre as *Maid Marian* in Macfarren's Robin Hood, and, as the *Times* said, awoke one morning to find herself famous. Since then her career has been more and more successful, and she is now well known throughout England and the Continent.

SIR MICHAEL COSTA.

Sir Michael Costa was born February 10, 1810, at Naples. He showed a strong tendency for music when very young, and was placed by his parents under an efficient master. He progressed so rapidly that he was sent to the Royal Academy of Naples. He afterwards became the pupil of Professor Tritto, then one of the most celebrated musical professors in Italy. A cantata entitled "L'Immaquie" was his first original composition. It was a most successful venture, and was followed by "Il Delitto Punito," which was also a successful composition. His academical career being brought to a close, he secured an engagement at one of the smaller Neapolitan theatres as composer and director of the orchestra. He produced his first opera while holding this post, and it kept possession of the stage for the whole season. "Malvina" for the San Carlo was his next attempt. This work has been performed at the principal Italian theatres. He visited England in 1829, and assisted at the Birmingham Musical Festival of that year. He assumed the *baton* of conductor at her Majesty's Theatre in 1831, in place of Signor Bochsa. Between 1831 and 1833 he produced three ballets, all of which were successful—"Kenilworth," "Une Heure à Naples," and "Sire Huon." He brought out his opera of "Malek Adel" in 1837 for the Italian Opera at Paris, and it was afterwards played successfully in London. In 1844, under Mr. Lumley's management, he brought out his "Don Carlos," which work has been looked upon as his *chef d'œuvre* in the operatic line. Signor Costa, in 1846, became conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts, and conductor of the Royal Italian Opera in 1847. He has since thoroughly identified himself with this establishment. His great work, the oratorio of "Eli," produced at the Birmingham Musical Festival in 1855, at once raised its composer to a high rank in the musical world, and a body of noblemen and gentlemen, presided over by Lord Willoughby de Broke, presented Signor Costa with a testimonial, consisting of a massive piece of plate.

MR. SIMS REEVES.

Sims Reeves, who was first instructed in music by his father, was born at Woolwich in 1821. When young he was appointed organist and director of the choir at the church of Nortz Cray. He took lessons on the pianoforte from J. B. Cramer, and was afterwards placed under the care of T. Cooke, Hobbs, and other professors of singing. He made his first appearance on the stage in 1839 at Newcastle, singing at that time baritone parts. He visited the provinces, and then went to Paris to study his profession. Soon after he appeared at Milan in Italian Opera, taking the (tenor) part of *Edgardo* in "Lucia di Lammermoor." He came out at Drury Lane in the same character on December 6, 1847, then under the management of the late M. Jullien. Balfe's opera of the "Maid of Honour" gave him his first original character. He sustained the part of *Carlo* in "Linda di Chamouni" in 1848, and was engaged at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden in 1849. Mr. Sims Reeves has since held the position of first English tenor, and he has performed with wonderful success throughout England, on the continent, and at the great performances of oratorios at Exeter Hall.

MR. ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

Within the last two or three years Mr. Arthur Sullivan has rapidly taken a foremost position amongst our most original composers. His first great work was "The Prodigal Son," which was produced at the Worcester Festival last year with complete success. This no doubt led to his engagement to write a new work for Birmingham, and the young composer has justified the highest and most sanguine hopes of his friends. His ballads and part songs are familiar now to all musicians. He has made his mark upon the music of the day. Our portrait (the most successful of the group which we publish this week) is the first appearance of Mr. Sullivan in pictorial literature. He is fortunate in the happy success of photographer, artist, and engraver.

THE PERFORMANCES.

The Festival consisted of eight grand performances, on the mornings and evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. On Tuesday morning was presented Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" in the evening Mr. John Francis Barnett's new cantata, composed for this occasion, called "Paradise and the Peri," the words by Tom Moore. This was followed by a concert of miscellaneous selections. On Wednesday morning the work was Costa's oratorio "Naaman;" in the evening a miscellaneous concert consisting of Professor R. P. Stewart's new cantata composed for this meeting, called "Ode to Shakespeare," followed by selections from Beethoven. Thursday morning Handel's grand oratorio "Messiah;" Thursday evening Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's new cantata, "Nala and Damayanti," and a miscellaneous concert. Friday morning Jules Benedict's oratorio "St. Peter," performed now for the first time; and in the evening Handel's oratorio "Samson," with additional accompaniments by Costa.

The Festival attracted company to Birmingham to an extent almost unprecedented. It takes a good many visitors to give these streets an appearance of unusual activity, and there have been a good many visitors this week. The receipts of the first day proved—if proof were needed—that the Festivals have reached a higher stage of popularity than was ever achieved before. On Tuesday morning, when the programme commenced with the performance of "Elijah" 2227 seats were occupied in the great Hall by paying visitors, and the receipts, including £823 donations and collections, reached the great sum of £3003 17s. In the evening 2202 seats were paid for, and the gross receipts were £1526 11s. The total receipts of the day were, therefore, £4530 8s. The total receipts of the first day in 1867 were £3684; and in 1864 £2125. Among the donations of the day was a cheque for £100 from the President, the Right Hon. the Earl of Bradford, and one for 100 guineas from Mr. Thomas Walker. "Elijah" was, by universal assent, a most successful performance. The principal artists engaged in it were Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Madame Patey, Madame Drasdil, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Santley, aided by Mrs. Sutton, Mr. Mason, Mr. Briggs, and Mr. Smythson in some of the concerted pieces, and without a single qualification the manner in which they sustained their several parts has been on all sides applauded. In the evening there was an immense audience to hear Mr. J. F. Barnett's "Paradise and the Peri" and the miscellaneous concert which followed. The assembly appeared to be delighted with the new cantata, which is throughout a remarkably pleasing and well sustained work, but at the same time the admirers of Mr. Barnett's former cantata, "The Ancient Mariner," refuse to acknowledge that the new work is equal to the old, owing, it is said, not to any lack of musical talent bestowed on it, but to the inferiority of Tom Moore's words to those of Coleridge, as a basis on which to construct such a composition. The miscellaneous concert, like the cantata, was most admirably given by all the artists engaged in it.

The attendance at the performance on Wednesday was large and brilliant, but the numbers fell considerably short of those of Tuesday, and the proceeds did not bear any comparison with the amount taken on the first day. The seats paid for in the morning were 869, and the cash, including £143 donations and collections amounted to £918, while three years ago upwards of £2,000 was taken on the morning of the second day, and in 1864 a similar sum. The proceeds on Wednesday evening were £736, for 1,231 paid sittings; in 1867 and 1864 the corresponding amounts were £967 and £914. Sir Michael Costa's "Naaman" was well performed, without anywhere a hitch or a fault, but its presentation was not considered quite so brilliant as that when it was first brought out at Birmingham six years ago. Professor R. P. Stewart's new Cantata, "Ode to Shakespeare" is a pleasant but not a great work. It went off satisfactorily. Mr. Sullivan's new "Ouvertura di Ballo" was a greater success and earned very warm encomiums from competent critics.

Thursday, as all the world knows, is the great day of the Birmingham Festival, and never was a greater Thursday than that of this week. The "Messiah" is always the chief rage at these meetings and it was never, perhaps, so much the rage as on this occasion. When a performance is given in a Hall that will seat 3,000 people, and when the tickets of admission are a guinea each, it must be a rather large event in which the managers are compelled to turn away enough applicants for tickets to be counted in scores, if not in hundreds. With our illustrated paper we need to go to press so early, especially this week, that we are not able to give particulars of Thursday's performances.

THE MIDLAND FAVOURITE.—A Lasting and Refreshing Summer Perfume for the Handkerchief.—Prepared only by A. Court, Chemist, 35, Bull Street, Birmingham. Established 1790. [676

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A decree has been published appointing the following as members of the Paris Committee of defence:—M. Armand Belve and Gen. Mellinet, senators; Count Daru, M. Dupay de Lorimand, and the Marquis de Tolhoualt, deputies.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has acceded to the views on neutrality that have been arrived at by England and Italy. There is said to be a common understanding on the subject, but there is no thought of a treaty of alliance.

The Czechs, that have so long been discontented, have now made overtures to the Germans in the Austrian empire. It is proposed that the differences between the two races shall be discussed and settled outside the Diet.

Sunday last was a great day at Berlin, when the trophies taken from the French in the late battles had a public reception. There were cannon, mitrailleuses, and an eagle. The Queen herself came out in front of the palace to receive them. The weather was bright, the crowd enthusiastic, and there was great rejoicing.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family have joined the august circle at Balmoral. The *Court Circular* states that the 25th, "being the anniversary of the birth of the lamented Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, with all the servants and tenants, assembled at the Obelisk, and drank to the memory of the deceased Prince."

A strange pundit has recently appeared in Benares, the chief city of East Indian idolatry, who preaches to immense assemblies, maintaining that the sacred books of the country give no sanction to idolatry. Thousands visit him daily, and the learned find it difficult to answer him. A wealthy Hindoo, after hearing him preach, immediately returned to his home and destroyed all the idol temples belonging to his grounds.

Death of the Earl of Aberdeen.—Intelligence was received on Wednesday by Lord Aberdeen's family that his Lordship had been drowned while on a passage from America to Melbourne. Lord Aberdeen, who was in his 29th year, has been for some time in Canada, and little has been heard of him for the last two years. He is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. John Campbell Gordon, who was born in 1847.

Forest Fires in New Jersey.—A New York journal says:—"The valuable pine forests of New Jersey are likely, at no distant day, to be entirely destroyed. Every summer fires break out, or are maliciously started in the swamps, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost before they can be smothered. A fire in 'The Pines' is one of the grandest of spectacles. Sheets of flame, from five to ten miles in length, sometimes sweep through the timber, carrying everything before them. Fortunately, there are few settlers in this part of the State, and the loss of life is consequently rare. Much of this region, as the result of these fires, is now being opened up for occupation, and time will thus bring some sort of compensation for the present losses."

A Leeds Man in the La Villette Disturbances.—The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says one of the persons arrested in the raid on the firemen's barracks at La Villette turns out to be the victim of a mistake. His name is Leprince; he is described as in business at Leeds, where he has married one of our countrywomen. He came to Paris to take his mother away, and was passing before the barracks when the scrimmage took place, and was arrested without rhyme or reason. Mr. J. R. Whitley, of Leeds, thus writes to the papers:—"Adverting to the unfortunate arrest of my brother-in-law, Mr. Louis Leprince, in the raid at La Villette, referred to in your journal, I have pleasure in stating that we received a telegram from him last night (Friday) informing us that he had just been set at liberty by the military authorities in Paris, after a week's confinement in durance vile."

Life Boat Services.—About half-past five o'clock on Sunday morning, during a fresh gale from the north-west, the flat Rattler, of Liverpool, bound from Whitehaven to Biddenpool with a cargo of iron ore, was seen ashore on the North Bank at New Brighton, near Liverpool. She had a signal of distress flying in the lee rigging, and from the Rock Lighthouse a signal for the lifeboat was also displayed. The tubular lifeboat Willie and Arthur, belonging to the National Lifeboat Institution, was accordingly launched, proceeded to the spot in tow of the steam tug Speedwell, and succeeded in taking off the master, his wife and child, and the crew of two men—all of whom were safely landed at New Brighton. Subsequently the Liverpool lifeboat was towed down, and some of her crew got on board the vessel, which had been driven off the sand, and brought her into the Mersey, with the assistance of the steamer.

Death of the Lord High Chamberlain.—Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, the Hereditary Grand Chamberlain of England, died on Saturday morning at Richmond. His lordship was in his forty-ninth year, and leaves no issue. The peerage of Willoughby d'Eresby is one of the oldest in England. Robert, the first baron, was summoned to Parliament by writ in 1313, in the 7th year of Edward II. In 1525 the barony, being created by writ, passed to Katherine Willoughby, who married the then Duke of Suffolk. Her second husband was Richard Bertie, Esq., and Peregrine Bertie, her eldest surviving son, became Baron Willoughby d'Eresby. The peerage now remained in the Bertie family until Robert Bertie, Duke of Ancaster, Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, and Baron Willoughby d'Eresby died without issue in 1779. His titles, the barony excepted, expired. But the barony fell into abeyance, and the hereditary Lord Great Chamberlainship (which in 1625 had passed out of the family of the Earls of Oxford into that of the Berties) became vested in the Duke's two sisters, the Ladies Priscilla and Georgiana. Georgiana, in 1791, married Lord Cholmondeley, carrying the hereditary Great Chamberlainship into the Cholmondeley family, and the abeyance has determined in 1870 in favour of Priscilla, who married Peter Burrell, first Baron Gwydir. The barony thus passed into the Burrell family, which, in the next generation, assumed the name of Drummond. The title now again falls into abeyance. His lordship's death may possibly raise the question whether it is well that the sixth great office of State should be an hereditary dignity.

Eldorado is the name of a new city now being built in Kansas. It has already a population of eight hundred.

One hundred and fifty Chinamen have been engaged in San Francisco to work in the quarries of the Adirondacks, New York.

The Completion of St. Paul's.—In less than two months, and from only 200 subscribers, the appeal inviting the nation to complete its cathedral of St. Paul has produced £32,000.

The five men charged with defrauding the Great Eastern Railway Company by the re-issue of passenger tickets which had already been used, were committed for trial at the Mansion House on Monday.

The death of Lord Somerville is announced. His Lordship only succeeded to the title in 1868 by the death of his cousin, who was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse, while hunting in Leicestershire.

Cornish Mining.—It is stated that a new mining district is about to be opened up in the immediate neighbourhood of Goran Haven, a fishing village. Some property has been inspected by an engineer with a view to development.

A New Conservative Club is being now established under the auspices of the leaders of the party. The club is supported by many of the most eminent Conservative members of both Houses, and it is to be established in the immediate vicinity of the House of Parliament. It is to be a first-rate club.

In spite of the disposition of the Spanish Ministers to make light of the Carlists bands in the north of Spain, they seem destined to give the authorities some trouble. Fresh bands appear from time to time, and it is said that a member of the Provincial Council of Biscaya has taken part in the insurrection.

The Golden Fleece.—The wreck of the Golden Fleece, the vessel which has caused such endless litigation, continues as great a danger to the navigation of the Bristol Channel as ever. It seems it will neither break up nor allow itself to be blown up, and the consequence is that the exhibition of a warning light every night is a matter of necessity.

Madame Lynch.—Madame Lynch, who is described as sometime residing in Paraguay, and presently in London, has raised an action in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, against Dr. Wm. Stewart, who was some months ago residing in Scotland, for the recovery of £14,456. The plaintiff alleges that in 1868 she gave a quantity of specie to the respondent, who undertook to transmit it to this country, to lodge the proceeds in the Royal Bank of Scotland in his own name, and hold them for her behoof. The sum claimed by the plaintiff is the amount of proceeds of the specie which she maintains belongs to her. Mrs. Lynch is also suing Mr. George D. Stewart, Beunos Ayres, and his brother, Dr. W. Stewart, as the granter and endorser respectively of a promissory note for £23,963. 12s. 6d. given to her for a large quantity of yerba, or Paraguayan tea.

Rough Sport.—The *Times of India* states that some of the young officers at Nusseerabad have taken to shooting leopards out of traps:—"At a place called the Pokur Pass, about three miles from Ajmere, is situated a small village, the inhabitants of which were so troubled with leopards that they constructed some stone buildings resembling big mouse-traps, and baited them with live goats. Thus they succeeded in catching two fine leopards. A party, consisting of Captain Murray, Staff Corps, Dr. Royle, R.A., and Lieutenant Montgomery, R.A., went out to despatch the leopards. The first brute, on being let loose, went gaily away for about 70 yards, when a bullet through both shoulders effectually stopped him. The second came out with a roar, and in two bounds was on the shikar party. Captian Murray was struck on the right shoulder, and his right hand was torn open. In a moment the brute had charged right on to a spear (held straight by a plucky native), which went in at the chest and came out near the tail. But for this it would have fared badly with the shikarries. The leopard, notwithstanding that he was transfixed, contrived to get away about 40 yards, biting furiously at the spear, and then was finished off with the guns."

Struck by Lightning.—The *Charleston* (South Carolina) *Courier* has an account of a recent accident at Colleton. Mr. Allen Willis was walking home with his two children, a girl of six and a boy of four years old, when rain came up suddenly, and he went under a pine tree to protect the children till it was over. He took off his coat and wrapped it round the little girl, and bent over them to shelter them from the rain, close to the body of the tree. All he remembers then is that a brilliant light blinded him. When he revived he found himself lying on his back about six feet from the tree, feeling as if he was in a deep fit, and that some large weight was crushing out his breath. He attempted to rise, but fell back. At last he turned over on his face, the effort causing him inexpressible agony, but finally got on all fours. His daughter was lying at the foot of tree on her face, apparently lifeless. Her bonnet was torn into shreds, and her hair was scorched as if a torch of fire had been thrust against it. The little boy was sitting bolt upright, white and motionless as a marble statue—no sign of consciousness of life. He called him, but could not attract his attention. Mr. Willis says the stony fixedness of the child's gaze is indelibly impressed upon his memory. He tried to turn over his little daughter, but could not use his hands. They were drawn till the palms almost touched his wrists. He could not tell how long he had been insensible, but the rain had ceased, and he could see that it had been heavy. Mr. Willis tried to halloo but could only groan; every attempt he made to rise ended in his falling back, from which position he could only move by undergoing the sufferings he first experienced in turning over and rising on his elbows and knees. At last he concluded to crawl to a Mr. Nix's house, 150 yards distant. Mrs. Nix saw him crawling towards the house and went to him, and he directed her to the children. The coat was wrapped so tightly, as if twisted, round the throat of the little girl that she was almost strangled. As soon as the coat was removed she began to show signs of life. Mr. Willis suffered very much for nine days, but all three recovered.

THE CHARGE OF FRENCH CUIRASSIERS AT REICHSHOFFEN.

Under the portraits of Count Palikao and General Douay on page 148, appears a spirited sketch of the charge of the 8th and 9th French Cuirassiers at the battle of Reichshoffen. The encounters in the early days of August, so disastrous to the forces under the command of Marshal MacMahon have been presented to the reader in several aspects, but so much interest attaches to these battles, and especially to the manner in which they were fought by the soldiers on either side, that even now a full translation of the narrative of the encounter at Reichshoffen, given in a French newspaper by Henri Muller, will hardly be unwelcome to our readers. After explaining that MacMahon quitted Hagenau to take up a position near Reichshoffen, in order to arrest the march of Prince Frederick Charles, and to cover the line of railway from Strasbourg to Bitsche he says: "And was this the sole aim of the Marshal? He probably had another motive. He expected to be supported by General Abel Douay, and thought to prevent the massing of the enemy's troops. For the rest, a recollection of good augury favoured the plan. The famous Hoche had beaten the Prussians on that very spot. The three villages of Freischwiller, Elsenhausen, and Morshronn formed, on the slopes of the hill of Reichshoffen, the three points of a triangle of which Elsenhausen was the apex. At Elsenhausen MacMahon established his centre, while his left wing extended to Freischwiller and his right to Morshronn. For a base he had on one side the banks of the Vosges and on the other the forest of Hagenau, while between them, at the foot of the hill, lay the plain wherein the tower of Woerth lifted up its old seigneurial tower. Thus entrenched the Marshal waited the hour of battle. A day later it was he who ought to have offered battle, but the enemy outstripped him. Instead of de Failly's corps, it was a corps of Prussians, commanded by the Crown Prince, whom he saw appearing at six o'clock in the morning in the direction of Lembach. The attack directed towards our centre had no other object than to conceal the movement of Prussian forces moving in the direction of Soultzback in order to turn our left wing. Very soon it was from that side whence the cannon began to roar. The combat was very sharp. In vain the neighbouring wood vomited assailants innumerable; four times in succession the Prussians and Bavarians were victoriously repulsed by our soldiers. Then from the heights of Dieffenbach and Gunstett the enemy's cannon poured forth mitraille shot at once upon our centre and upon our right wing. And where was Failly's corps? It did not arrive; it could not arrive, for the Prince had occupied, with thousands of men and with cannon the defile of Lembach, through which Failly must have come to effect a junction. From seven till two o'clock it was almost an incessant thunder; then there was a moment of respite—a solemn moment. Each party took breath for the supreme struggle. When the contest began again it was a terrible fight between the enemy who wished to take our position by assault, and our soldiers who destroyed themselves in bloody efforts to repel the foe. All at once a cry of despair arose from our ranks. The ammunition failed! Then began a struggle hand to hand. They, the bayonette charges were heroic. Our Zouaves and our Turcos rushed like a hurricane upon the slopes invaded by the sombre masses of the enemy, burying and losing themselves in the ranks of the foe. It was not only our left which the enemy attempted to turn but also our right. The attack was directed against us at once at all points. Freischwiller was burning; Elsenhausen was on fire; the right wing cut off at Morsbron, fell back upon the route to Hagenau, and for the most part were made prisoners by the Wurtembourg cavalry; meanwhile the entire mass of Prussian troops was thrown from all parts upon the handful of Frenchmen still fighting. There was only one means of preventing retreat—a means terrible and heroic. Marshall MacMahon called round him his colonels of cavalry regiments, and pointed out to them the remains of his army moving among hillocks of corpses. He showed them those brave men, incapable of holding out any longer, and having no hope of help but from those to whom he appealed. The officers understood. It is to death they must go; so be it. They were ready. The Marshal, deeply moved, grasped their hands convulsively. Then they started, those valiant men! The Cuirassiers [and this is the scene depicted in our sketch] dashed in a moment upon the advance-guard of the enemy, and across the fire of the batteries; they pierced through them, buried themselves among them, crushed the deep ranks, and compelled the advance-guard to recoil. But other battalions, in inexhaustible numbers, came up to renew and reinforce the Prussian masses. In order to maintain the repulse already begun a new hecatomb was necessary. That time it was the turn of the Chasseurs to sacrifice their lives to the safety of the army. Upon a sign from their General they started to the front and disappeared in the midst of the enemy's battalions. Of 600 Chasseurs only 220 came back; of Cuirassiers not more than a 170 were seen again. Nearly all the officers were killed in that heroic charge. That great battle commenced at seven o'clock in the morning, and was not ended until five o'clock at night. For ten hours 33,000 Frenchmen held their own against 140,000 Prussians. The Prussians came fresh to the field by rail; the French troops had passed the entire night exposed to the rain, and had not eaten for twenty-four hours!

The Place of Refuge, during this hot weather, STEELE'S HAIRCUTTING SALOONS. The Largest and Coolest in the three Kingdoms. Extra Assistants to meet the large demands for Shampooing with eggs, &c. Streams of warm, tepid, and cold water—a delightful operation—a necessity and a luxury. Moderate charges. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair, Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloth Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn,* and *Vulcanite*, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [591

GOSSIP.

Mr. Walt Whitman is at work on more "Leaves of Grass."

Mr. H. J. Byron, the dramatist, is about to visit the United States.

Mr. Fechter appears in Monte Cristo in Boston next Monday.

Ninety-five newspapers and periodicals are published in Chicago.

M. Yoo Villarceau advocates the division of the day on the decimal system.

Americans are said to be the greatest wearers of kid gloves of any nation in the world.

The veteran Auber has (says the *Musical Standard*) enlisted in the Garde Mobile, Paris.

Pauline Lucca has refused munificent offers to make an operatic tour in the United States.

A New York paper rejoices to find that the imported sparrows hunt mosquitoes as well as worms.

A New York critic remarks upon the absence of Scottish characters in the works of Charles Dickens.

The next volume of the "Ancient Classics for English Readers" will be "Horace," by Mr. Theodore Martin.

The *Musical Standard* remarks that Flotow's last opera, "L'Ombre," is criticised in glowing terms by the Milan papers.

The *Polybiblion* states that M. Jules Quecherat, the well-known archæologist, is preparing a memoir on "The Arenas of Paris."

San Francisco boasts the largest manufacturing and importing book and stationery establishment in the United States—Bancrofts, Market-street.

Since Queen Victoria took her place on the English throne, thirty-three years ago, every other throne in Europe has changed occupancy.

Mr. Seward, Ex-Secretary of State at Washington, it is reported, is to start shortly, though in his seventieth year, for a voyage around the world.

The Globe Theatre will shortly open with a performance of "Katherine and Petruchio," and of "Marco Spada," a drama by Mr. Palgrave Simpson.

Many well-known actors are at present with the French armies. The most distinguished of those who have gone to the war is the younger Coquelin, of the Théâtre Français.

Some experiments have recently been made to ascertain the power of electricity in causing the natural expulsion from wounds of foreign bodies, and with some degree of success.

Mr. Frank Moore, American Secretary of Legation at Paris, is writing a life of the late Mr. Burlingame, Chief of the Chinese Embassy in Europe and the West.

Further discoveries have been made in Pompeii in the shape of five muscal instruments made of silver and ivory, and having a close resemblance to the flute of the present day.

The French medical papers are in great part occupied with the surgery of wounds. One of the latest of importance is Dr. Jules Guérin's on pneumatic occlusion.

Mr. Wilkie Collins's "Man and Wife" has been reprinted at Toronto. It is the first book that has appeared in Canada under the provisions of the new Copyright Act.

Professor Gaetano Trezza has completed his critical studies on Lucretius, on which he has bestowed the labour of several years. The result of his investigations will shortly be published at Florence.

Hugo Pierson has, we hear (says the *Musical Standard*), written a martial song for the Germans, which has just been published in the Leipsic "Illustrated News." The musician has been happy in a congenial poet.

A new theatre (says the *Musical Standard*) is about to be erected on the vacant plot of ground formerly occupied by part of St. Thomas's Hospital, London Bridge. Mr. Strange, of the Alhambra, will bring his experience to the new undertaking.

The Bibliotheque Impériale has recently bought the collection formed by the late Dr. Payen, of editions of Montaigne's works, and tracts and engravings relating to him and them. The collection includes, it is said, some unpublished letters.

An exhibition of pictures, exclusively by German artists, is intended to be held shortly at a gallery in Old Bond-street. The proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers serving with the Prussian armies.

A new drama, by Mr. Boucicault, entitled "The Rapparee," in which Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Rignold, Mrs. Stephens and Miss Katherine Rodgers will play the principal parts, will serve for the re-opening of the Princess's Theatre on Monday.

A seventh edition of Archbishop Whateley's "Essays on Some of the Peculiarities of the Christian Religion," has appeared at Andover, in the United States, showing that the learned doctor's theological works are better appreciated by this generation in America than at home.

The August number of *Old and New* contains the first instalment of Mrs. Stowe's "Pink and White Tyranny." The story will run through five or six numbers of *Old and New*, and will appear in a popular form in England from the press of Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.

Professor Lowell continues to be a frequent contributor to American periodicals. He had, in July, an article on "Chaucer" in the *North American Review;* and this month he contributes "A Virginian in New England Thirty-Five Years Ago" to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and a sonnet to *Putnam's Magazine*.

The *Musical Standard* says that at Berlin the only pieces possible at the theatres with or without music, are those with political allusions. A new operetta entitled "The Rape of the Sabines," and based upon the well-known incident in early Roman history, has been produced at the Frederich-Wilhelmstadt Theatre: it is a slight work, however, little raised above a ballet.

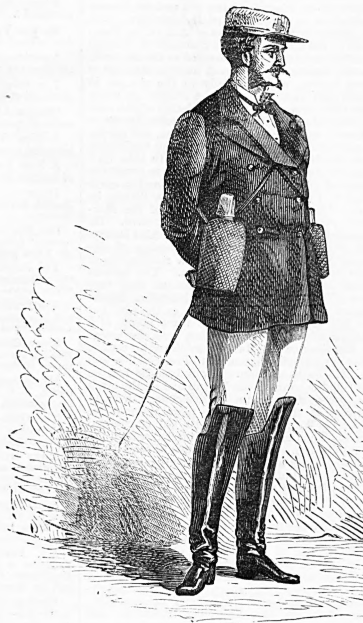
Great tracts of pine wood are every year destroyed by fire in the South of France. M. Schrader, who has tried to discover the origin of these fires, has come to the conclusion that they are caused by the sun's heat setting fire to the vapour of turpentine which is contained in the trunk, and which is exposed to direct contact with external heat by the holes bored for the extraction of turpentine.

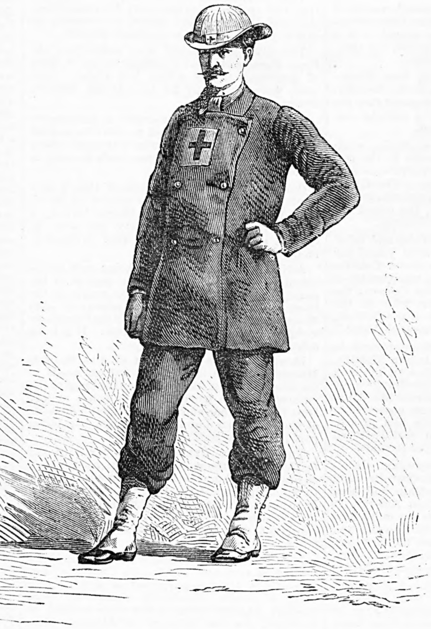
From a series of observations, conducted with great care, at Monaco, on the shores of the Mediterranean, a French scientist reports to the academy the presence of a stratum of air two hundred feet high, extending for miles inland, which is constantly impregnated with saline particles. This saline stratum, the writer asserts, is found on all sea coasts, is independent of barometric pressure or hydrometic state of the atmosphere, and is due to the "pulverisation" of the sea-water by the breaking of the surf upon the rock.

A letter written by the Rev. J. Shaner, of Burlington, New Jersey, appears in a New Orleans paper, in which the writer professes that he has discovered MSS. proving that Edgar Allen Poe was not the author of "The Raven." He quotes a letter of Poe's in which the poet declares that "The Raven" was submitted to his judgment by the real author, Mr. Samuel Fenwick, and that after Fenwick's death the poem was published in Poe's name while Poe was in one of his drunken fits. Poe says he never had the moral courage to acknowledge that the poem was not his after it grew famous.

HELP FOR THE WOUNDED.

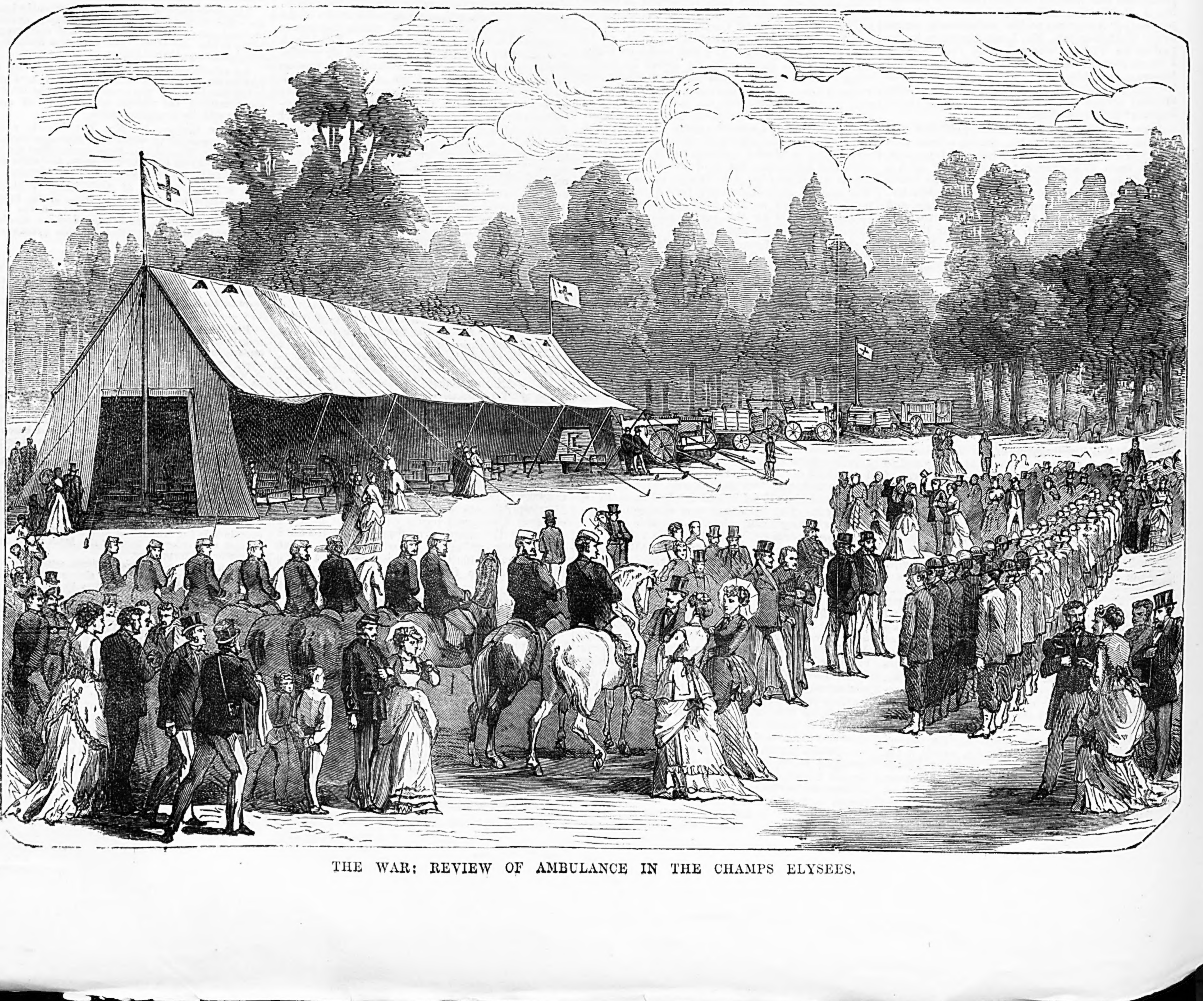
In no previous war have such well and widely organized efforts been made for the assistance of the wounded as in that which is now raging in Europe, and never before were the philanthropic plans of those who are engaged in this work so speedily brought into operation. On this page we present two pictures in illustration of the proceedings and mode of operation of the International Society for the Help of the Wounded in Battle by Land and by Sea. The larger engraving is from a sketch of the "review" which took place recently in the Champs Elysées of an "ambulance," or perambulating field hospital, of the Society. A large crowd assembled on that occasion round the hospital-tent, which was erected in a few minutes by the voluntary infirmary attendants, and within which were speedily placed twenty-four beds in two ranks. These portable hospitals are fifty feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and fifteen feet high. To each tent belong seven waggons, painted blue, for the transport of the materiel of the moving establishment, and one carriage for conveying the wounded from the field of battle to the ambulance. Great public interest was excited upon the passage of the first supply of these ambulances through the streets of Paris on their way to the Eastern Railway station, whence they were conveyed at once by train to the seat of war, with their little devoted army of voluntary attendants. Our smaller engraving first shows the costume of the young student of surgery attached to the service, and secondly the uniform of the ambulance attendant. The surgeon's dress is at once becoming and convenient. He wears a paletôt-veste, furnished with gilt buttons, and his legs are encased in top boots. The attendant, or *infirmier*, wears black knickerbocker trousers, a black paletôt-sac, bearing a conspicuous red cross on the front, and a soft felt hat with a wide verge. The medical attendant is distinguished from the surgeon by a trimming of scarlet lace. His Grace the Duke of Hamilton made a handsome present of horses to the surgical corps of the ambulances, and subscriptions and personal aid are afforded most liberally by the neighbouring neutral nations. The organization is reported to be remarkably efficient according to its strength, but it is impossible that any efforts that can be made should be equal to the frightful emergency of this war, during which each week produces thousands of patients. It is gratifying to know that England, which has no part in the struggle between the belligerents, is doing its share in the work of humanity.

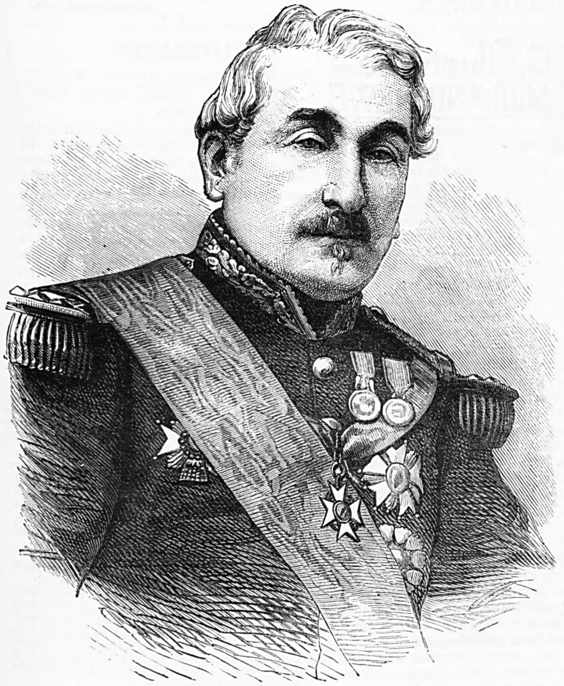

AMBULANCE SURGEON.


AMBULANCE ATTENDANT.

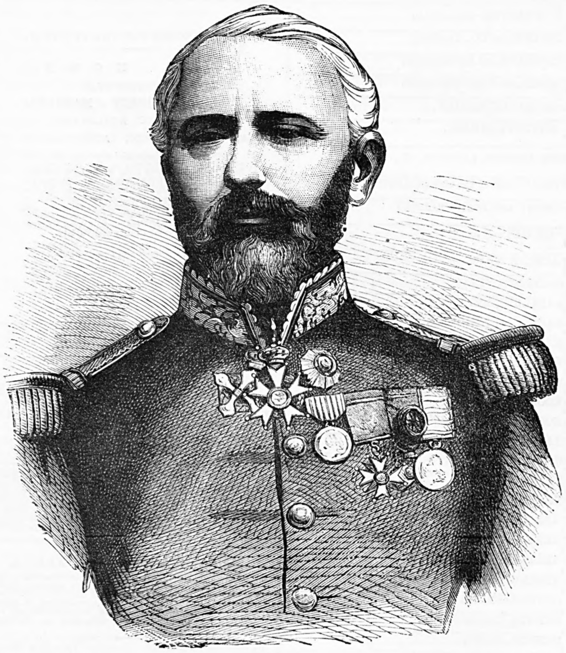
COUNT PALIKAO.

The first of the two portraits on the opposite page is that of General Cousin Montauban, Comte de Palikao, War Premier and President of the War Department in France. He is a brilliant soldier, and a man of rare determination of character. He was born on the 24th of June, 1796, and began his military career, like most of his contemporaries in the French army, in Algiers, where he distinguished himself as a cavalry officer, and rose quickly through the minor grades, being made Colonel of Chasseurs in 1845, General of Brigade in 1851, and General of Divisions in 1855. He was Commander of Division at Constantine at the time when he was recalled to France to take command of the 24th military division at Limoges. When, in 1860, the French Government resolved, in concert with England, to carry war into China, it was General Montauban who went out at the head of the French expeditionary corps, and to whom was soon after entrusted the supreme direction of the Anglo-French forces. M. de Morancez, who relates the events of the brief war in China from a French point of view, speaks thus of the General's exploits in that distant country: "This campaign, in which a mere handful, so to speak, of Europeans were thrown against one of the largest and most powerful empires of Asia, was marked by prodigies of military success. In less than three months General Montauban seized the forts of Tako, at the mouth of the Pehio, won, over General Sankolinsin, the great victory of Palikao, destroyed the Emperor's summer palace, and entered Pekin in triumph. Hostilities commenced in August, and on the 25th of Octobor the Chinese Government, stupified and crushed by the rapid military successes of the Anglo-French forces, subscribed to the conditions of peace imposed by the Allies." Upon the return of General Montauban to France the Emperor, in recognition of the successes of the Chinese war, awarded to him the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, made him a Senator, and in January, 1862, he created him Comte de Palikao. At the same time his Imperial Majesty caused a proposal to be made to the Chamber for a handsome pension to be settled on the hero of Palikao, but the proposition was so strongly opposed that the General insisted on its being withdrawn. In 1865 the Count of Palikao was called to the command of the 4th army corps stationed at Lyons. He had then seen forty-seven years active service, had taken part in twenty-eight campaigns, and had received one wound. That wound was the means of adding some little *eclát* to the position of the General at


THE WAR: REVIEW OF AMBULANCE IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.



COUNT PALIKAO, PREMIER OF FRANCE.

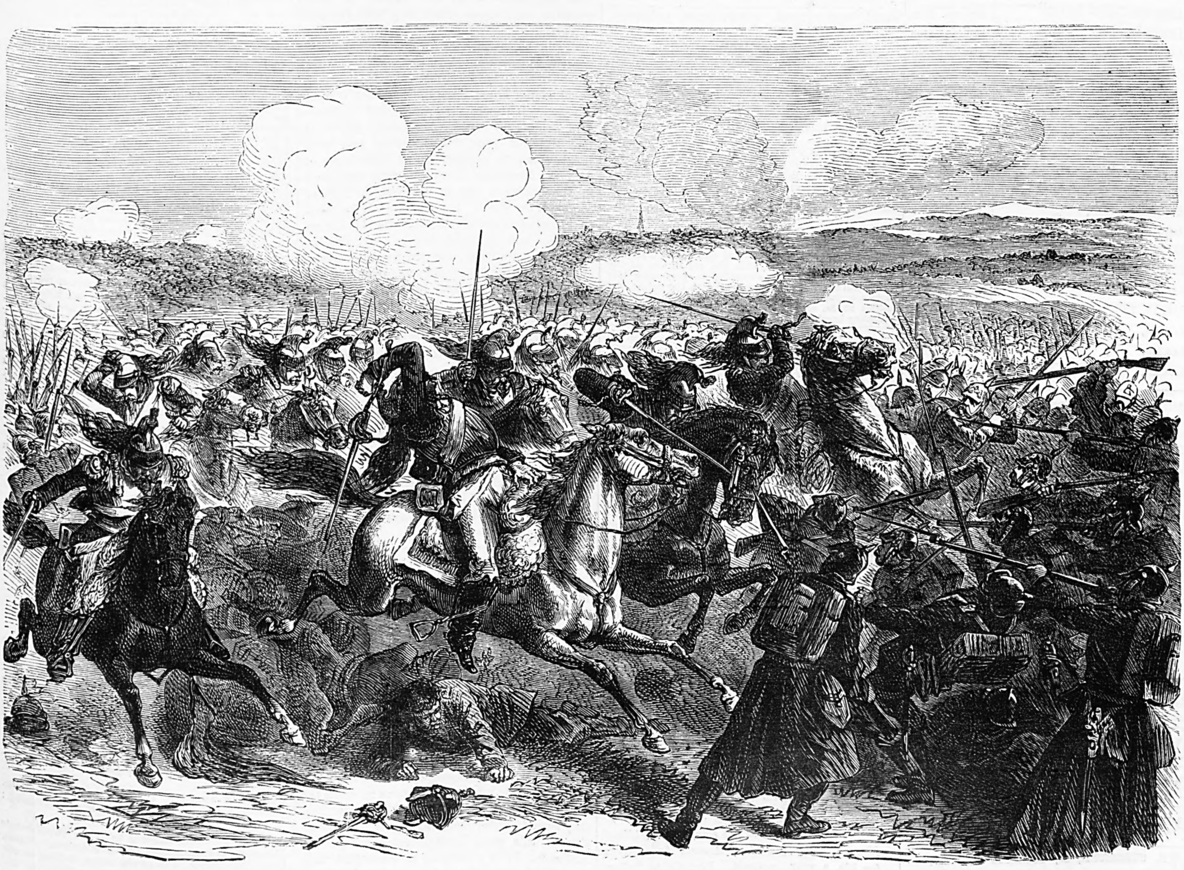


GENERAL DOUAY, COMMANDER OF THE 7TH FRENCH ARMY CORPS.

the moment of his assuming the new character of Chief of the War Cabinet. When he presented himself for the first time at the tribune of the Corps Legislatif several deputies called out to him to speak up, and the General excused himself in these words: "Gentlemen, I crave permission not to speak louder. I have a good reason for asking the indulgence. Twenty-five years ago I was struck by a ball which entered my breast, and it is there still." Of course the veteran's apology was received with sympathising cheers. Count Palikao, as a politician, is not popular with the advanced Liberal or even with the Constitutional party, but he has by universal admission those fine qualities of nerve and decision of character which are thought to be wanting in M. Ollivier, whose place in the councils of the nation he has taken in the emergency of the time, at the request of the Empress-Regent.

GENERAL DOUAY.

General Felix Douay (brother to General Abel Douay who was killed at the battle of Weissenbourg), is commander of the 7th Army Corps. He was born in 1816. Very early in life he entered the army as a private in the Marine Infantry. As a captain of infantry of the 3rd regiment of the line he distinguished himself at the siege of Rome, and was rewarded with the epaulettes of a chief of battalion. He was a colonel of the 2nd light infantry guards when the Crimean War broke out, and went to the scene of hostilities during the latter period of the siege of Sebastopol, where he speedily won new honours, receiving a decoration on the field of battle at the taking of the Malakoff. At the battle of Solferino his conduct was so valiant that he was specially named in the official despatches. At Mexico, where he was, almost from the beginning to the end of the war, the second in command to Marshal Bazaine, his qualities as an officer were greatly appreciated by his commander. On his return he was made general of division. General Douay went out to the Army of the Rhine as aide-de-camp to the Emperor. He is esteemed as much for his generosity and humanity as for his energy and bravery.



THE WAR: FRENCH CAVALRY CHARGE AT REICHSHOFFEN. *(See page 147.)*

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Having in view the special requirements occasioned by the recurrence of the Birmingham Musical Festival, will have her SHOW ROOMS SPECIALLY ARRANGED, on MONDAY NEXT, August 15, and following days, with the most recherche and exquisite Paris novelties, in BONNETS, DRESSES, MANTLES, &c., &c. Rich SATINS and SILKS, in the new shades. LACE MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c, FRENCH FLOWERS, of great Beauty and Variety.

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Mrs. HOWE respectfully solicits an early visit to secure her immediate and personal attention.

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JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 1s.6d. per pot. Angel Passage, 93, Upper Thames-street, London. [852

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—AGUA AMARELLA restores the human hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age. J. GOSNELL AND CO. have at length, with the aid of one of the most eminent chemists, succeeded in perfecting this wonderful liquid. It is now offered to the public in a more concentrated form, and at a lower price. Sold in bottles at 3s. each, also 5s., 7s. 6d., and 15s. each, including brush. [851

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NOTICES.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS IN PARIS AND ON THE CONTINENT.

This paper may now be purchased in Paris at 50 centimes (about 5d.) at the Kiosks, and at the bookstalls on all the French Railways.

M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy, and Switzerland.

Communications and orders for Papers or Advertisements should be addressed to the *Publishers*, and not to the Editor.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 6d. per line. Space will be measured as lines. Scale and measure may be had on application at the Office. Double columns charged at one-fourth more than the rate of two columns. No extra charge for approved cuts.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C.; and at the London Publishing Office of the Paper, at 33, Essex-street, Strand. Annual Subscribers can be supplied free by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street, at 17s. 6d. a year.

On and after October 1st the *Illustrated Midland News* will be posted to Annual Subscribers for 13s. a year, *prepaid*. Post Office Orders should be made payable to Hatton and Co., 108, New-street, Birmingham.

Our "A.B.C. of Ornamental Design" is again crowded out by pressure of illustrations of the events of the hour.

The Illustrated Midland News
BIRMINGHAM, SEPT. 3, 1870.

ENGLISHMEN who do not forsee any good result to civilization or to the future tranquillity and prosperity of Europe in the utter humiliation of France by Prussia, are compelled to regard the events of the war with much despondency. The French commanders are men of brilliant reputation, the soldiers are brave and full of military ardour, the forces are numerous, well organised, and armed with weapons that are examples of the best ingenuity of the day; but the history so far of the campaign is one continuous narrative of failure. Whether the Imperial army fight, or retire, or go off mysteriously at a tangent from some point which has been occupied and left equally without apparent reason, there is never an atom of news to reassure us, or to confirm the almost groundless hope we entertain now and then of the possible turn of the tide of fortune in their favour. Every result of the movements on the one side and the other seems such a foregone conclusion, that we almost know what the intelligence will be before we hear it. The world has been wont to give Bazaine and MacMahon credit for some knowledge of the principles of strategy, but in that we have almost no faith left. Whatever they do it comes to nothing but ruin. The German commanders play with those of France, and cut through all their plans with little more than a simple march forward, and an attack now then, supported by a tremendous weight of men and arms. We do not hear much about brilliant feats of Prussian fighting; indeed, we hear very few facts of any sort about the Prussians, but we know that, go where they will and do what they may, they succeed, and it seems that we have only to wait a reasonable time to read a brief, dry announcement of the occupation of Paris. The Germans are a noble people. We wish them nothing but happiness and prosperity, and the increasing greatness of their fine country—but we do not believe in the advantages which some people seem to expect from their unchecked triumph over the splendid French empire.

HUNDREDS of thousands of Englishmen and Englishwomen will sympathise painfully with their neighbours across the Channel in their sorrow at any damage which may befal the city of Paris in the seemingly inevitable siege. We shall take up the papers with dread lest they tell how the fine streets and noble buildings are defaced and shattered by shells. We are almost as proud of the Louvre, the Luxembourg Palace, the Tomb of Napoleon the Great, and the beautiful boulevards, streets, and monuments as if they were our own; and with every wish to be just between the combatants, we shall begin to hate the Prussians for the mischief they work in the brightest and most delightful holiday capital in the world. It is enough and too much that handsome, quaint old Strasburg is being set in flames and shattered day by day, that its library has been burnt, and that the finest Gothic church in Europe is in imminent danger of being reduced to ruins; but we in this island have such a social lien upon Paris that we shall feel ourselves bitterly wronged by any irretrievable disaster of war that may befal it. We confess we have not very much faith in such a defence of the city as may be possible in a siege, but we cannot help thinking that France ought still, in spite of defeats, to be able to throw down the gage of war, batallion against batallion, in regular military measure, on the plains outside. There is not much more time for strategy. The fate of the war should be decided by a great combat, and if decisive victory crown the forces of Prussia it will be time to make terms. Paris, without an army, cannot hope to hold out against victorious Germany.

BY the time that our journal is in the hands of all our readers the great Birmingham Festival of 1870 will be over. It has been a brilliant week. Nothing is more notable at these meetings generally, and nothing has been more notable in the performances of these four days than the earnestness with which all the artistes and composers strive to secure the perfect success of every part of the programme. There is nowhere the slightest suspicion of indifference, and not a point is slurred or rendered in a careless or perfunctory manner. If every singer, every instrumentalist, every person taking the largest or smallest part in these conspicuous entertainments had a patriotic interest in the town in which the Festival is held, it would not be possible that they should display more anxiety for the reputation of this great musical campaign in the Midlands. It is gratifying to know that their thoughtfulness and their exertions are not without reward, and that while they earn the gratitude of the great population of the Midlands they increase their own fame in the eyes of the world.

LITERATURE.

WONDERFUL BALLOON ASCENTS. From the French of F. Marion. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

There are few people who know that on the 15th of September 1784, Vincent Lunardi, of Lucca, in Tuscany, the first aerial traveller in Britain, made the first ascent from the Artillery Ground, in London, although this has been recorded nearly ever since in an inscription on a monumental stone at Standon, Hertfordshire. The montgolfiers in Paris, however, had made a voyage to the skies before Lunardi. The discovery of the invention of the balloon, indeed, was one of those efforts of genius and enterprise which have no infancy. When first it burst upon the world it had reached its full growth, and the ninety years which have elapsed since can be said to have done but little in the developement of the original idea. Coxwell and Glaisher in our day have done more than any other men in exhibiting the facilities of aerial voyages. The subject of ballooning has ever been one of great interest, and the work before us will be welcomed, we are sure, by many of our readers. It tells the story of the balloon from the earliest times to the present, and while the scientific aspect of ballooning is fully and wisely treated, the personal and anecdotical features of the story are discussed with a light and lively pen. The work is profusely illustrated, and handsomely bound, forming one of Cassell's valuable "Library of Wonders."

DAPHNIS, THE UNFAITHFUL. By Guy Roslyn, a Minor. London: John Camden Hotten.

An ambitious subject for a minor, the classical story of Daphnis, but we commend the young author's courage, and more than that we can commend his work. Here and there we have a weak line, a crude thought, an imperfect rhyme, but these blemishes serve now and then to bring out in bolder relief such graceful bits of versification as the following:—

List ye trembling trees and flowers;
All ye shining streams attend,
Whilst to Venus' sheeny bowers
Our sweet harmonies ascend.
As we pour
Out her lays
Evermore
To her praise.
For it is our bounden duty
To the Queen of Love and Beauty
Our song to raise.

All ye leafy woods and brakes
Help us with a willing voice,
All ye bubbling rills and lakes
Sing and evermore rejoice.
Naiads sing,
Play and prance,
In a ring
Let us dance.
Till the morning birds take wing,
And about our meadows sing,
To Venus' praise
Let us raise
A song until the valleys ring.

* * * * *

All is very still, melancholy, dead;
Every merry laugh from the plain is fled—
Goatherds sing no more, shepherds are not gay,
Pan is sighing too, dryads will not play,
Flowers seem to droop, birds are wond'rous shy,
And wistfully do ask, "will Daphnis die?"
The hare no longer leaps beside the hill:
All is hushed in silence; mournful and still,
Little fishes rise in the stream and say,
"Doth sweet Daphnis still faint and die away?"

In grief he shrank to nought—poor Daphnis pined;
His coursers crouched about his feet and whined,
The jackals and the tigers mourned for him;
The lions and the leopards grieved for him;
For him all whispered one sad heavy lay
Of melancholy through the live-long day.

Guy Roslyn will do better than this. In the meantime he is entitled to an encouraging word of praise. He has evidently written from a pure love of mythological romance. Apart from any other considerations his poem is an intelligent and interesting narrative. Minors are not supposed to understand the passions nor the peculiar influences which led Daphnis into trouble. Guy Roslyn is "wise beyond his years." Let us say this for him, he has dealt with a difficult and "thin-ice" story with far more discretion than has often been shown by older and more matured writers.

NEW MUSIC.

THE CAUSE OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS. Written by J. E. Carpenter. Music by J. L. Hatton. London: Cocks and Co.

"The cause of England's greatness,
What hath it ever been?"
Thus asked the swarthy Indian
Of England's gracious Queen.

* * * * *

Then smiled the Queen of England
Upon the dusky youth,
"'Tis not for ships or armies
To spread the *Word of Truth.*

Take this" she said, "The Bible!
There is your wished-for prize,
The cause of England's greatness
Alone within it lies.

The words of the Song are founded upon a popular anecdote told of Her Majesty. Mr. Carpenter has versified the story with grace and skill, and Mr. Hatton has set it to admirable music. In truth the author of "Good-bye Sweetheart, good-bye" writes nothing that is not masterley. He is in the foremost rank of composers of this age. The name of J. L. Hatton will ever be associated with the most graceful and thoroughly original music of England.

OLD TIME AND I. Written by Mark Lemon. Composed by Walter Maynard. London: Cramer and Co.

This is the Song referred to in the *Gentleman's Magazine* reminiscences of the Editor of *Punch*. It is a fine ballad, full of character, telling words wedded to telling music. It is written in the key of C natural, and is one of Walter Maynard's best efforts. This is saying a great deal when we call to mind his "Children," "Homeward Bound," and "Come dwell with me and be my love."

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

Miss Bateman will shortly appear at the Theatre Royal, Birmingham.

The Exhibition of the Royal Birminham Society of artists was visited on Tuesday by 2887 persons and on Wednesday by 2962.

The proceeds of the Festival of the Three Choirs at Hereford have been small in comparison with those of previous years.

The Worcester Agricultural Show has been held this week. It has been very succesful. The meeting was held at Kidderminster.

At the conclusion of the inquest on the persons killed by the recent boiler explosion at Leicester, the jury found that the explosion resulted from the safety-valve being too small, and out of order, but returned a verdict of Accidental death.

An Ex-Champion in Trouble. — At the Nottingham Police-court on Saturday, William Thompson, *alias* Bendigo, an ex-Champion of England, was charged before the sitting magistrates with being drunk and disorderly, and also with assaulting Joseph Barley Johnson on the 20th inst. The prisoner pleaded "Guilty" to the charges made against him, and urged in extenuation that he was intoxicated at the time. He had saved a child from drowning, and had since been liberally treated with drink, &c., by its friends. If it had not been for that, he should not have committed himself. He was going to keep a quiet little house at Collingham, near Newark, and if the Bench would let him go this time he would not trouble them again. The The magistrates took a lenient view of the matter, and as the cases were not pressed against him he was discharged on paying 12s. 6d., the expenses, and promising to leave the town.

Wakefield Flower Show.—This newly established horticultural society held its first annual show on Saturday, August 27th, in the volunteer drill shed. Several persons interested in flowers, as well as some practical gardeners, thought that flower shows in connection with other exhibitions did not meet the requirements of exhibitors, and did not tend sufficiently to foster zeal in horticulture. Hence its foundation. Under the presidency of — Beaumont, Esq., M.P., and with a very fair subscription list, the committee were able to give very good prizes for flowers, fruit, and garden stuff, awarded on the guarantee that exhibitors were *bona fide*. The shed was tastefully decorated. A good effect was gained by suspending ferns from the girders of the building, and some beautiful tree ferns (Dicksonia asboresceus) and the majestic Musa Cavendishii, pleased the eye. These were simply lent by gentlemen in the neighbourhood not for competition but to grace the occasion; as were some fantastically trained fuschia and seedling geraniums. Nurserymen and gentlemens' gardeners brought forth some splendid rarities. Stove and greenhouse plants, ferns, and fine foliage plants, dahlias, &c., were respectively good. Many sent from a distance, to the great satisfaction of the promoters. Amateurs and cottagers were well represented, cottagers showing some fine blooms. Specially noticeable were their fuschias, petunias, coleus, and geraniums. For window plants there were prizes, as for best kept cottage gardens. The flower garden designs created some interest among the ladies, and they judged the bouquets. Some fine fruit was exhibited by gentlemens' gardeners. The flower show on the whole was a success; not so much can be said for other attractions connected therewith. But whoever has been to Wakefield, and left the busy town behind, and started for Heath Common and Kirkthorpe or to neighbouring places, will easily understand that this is a flower-loving country, for the cottagers' collection of bedding plants would not disgrace a nobleman's garden. And these tender plants are grown from slippings by the cottagers themselves, and husbanded the long winter through in frames of their own construction.

Porcelain Door-Knobs and Plates.—Next to a defective condition of house paint, dilapidated stucco, and dirty and falling wall-paper, nothing tends so much to render shabby the exeterior and interior of the dwelling places of the people as tarnished brass door-knobs and door furniture, and this is so much the more provoking to the notable housewife because, beyond a certain point, common brass fittings look only the blacker for the extra labour of rubbing bestowed upon them. We have a firm of manufacturers in Birmingham who are providing a remedy for all this. Messrs. Buller and Company, of Congreve-street, whose principal works are at Hanley, have recently begun the manufacture, on a large scale, of porcelain door furniture, at a price which will enable them successfully to compete with the producers of the cheapest brass furniture made. Until now, porcelain furniture, of neat design and good workmanship, has been too costly to be placed within the reach of the million. Messrs. Buller's design appears to be to enable the humblest cottager in the land to possess door furniture pleasing in appearance, and free from the imperfections of brass. The knobs are various in shape and style—round, oval, reeded, and oblong being most conspicuous. In the matter of size, these knobs display excellent judgment on the part of the producer. It is too much the fashion to make porcelain knobs so large that they frequently come in contact with the key, and cannot be turned until the latter is removed from the lock. Messrs. Buller make their knobs sufficiently large for all practiclal purposes without going to this extreme, and the result is a considerable gain in appearance, and much greater comfort in use. The same firm have patented a furniture of better quality, of hard-fired porcelain, with, to each set of knobs, two roses of ornamented brass —one affixed to the neck of the knob, and the other loose. Against the loose rose a strong "bush" of solid brass is screwed on to the spindle, enabling the latter to be adjusted with the utmost nicety to the thickness of the door. When fixed a steel pin, obliquely inserted, renders it immovably secure. Finger-plates are made to match, with secret fixings at the back, which dispense altogether with the outer screws. The new porcelain furniture can be adapted to a wide variety of uses, and while it affords a means of improving our dwelling places it introduces into the metropolis of the Midlands a new branch of industry.

THE ROYAL BIRMINGHAM SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

[First Notice.]

The Exhibition of paintings and sculpture is now open for the autumn. Last Saturday was private view day and there was a large company in the rooms. On Monday morning and all this week the public have been invited and they have availed themselves of the privilege. Between the morning oratorios and the evening concerts on these Festivals days the Hall has been often crowded. The show has been well worth seeing, and will do no discredit to Birmingham in the eyes of strangers. The first impression on entering the handsome gallery is exceedingly favourable. There are several large and striking scenes which give character to the display, and these are generally so well executed as to lend an air of quality to the collection. The Exhibition consists of 470 oil paintings, 194 water-colour drawings, and some half dozen specimens of sculpture. A few of the pictures are by great masters and many are by artists at a distance from the Midlands, but there is still a fair proportion by local painters, and they make a satisfactory figure in the general collection.

1. "Dogs and Game." William Gillard.—Over the door by which the visitor enters the principal room hangs the rather large picture which occupies the first place in the catologue. The figures are very well drawn and grouped, but a little two hard in outline, a little too statuesque, as though they stood very still to be taken. The lover of animal pictures would like it, but be apt to grow tired of it if it were always in his room.

2. "An Autumnal Afternoon, North Wales." Robert Harwood.—This is our favourite of the first group. As in a living scene the features of the little bit of lake, shore, and mountain seem to grow on the senses out of the mist as the eye continues to gaze upon it. The foreground, the water, the sheen trying to catch the rays of light struggling down, and the distant heights, are equally well painted. The "Autumnal Afternoon" will not insist upon being inspected, for it is a modest picture; but it will find admirers in all who pick it out and devote a few minutes to it.

3. "Evening on the Llugwy." F. S. Muschamp.—There are aspects of nature which are eccentric in colour and character. This is one of them, and Mr. Muschamp has reproduced it with a certain eccentricty of treatment. There is admirable work in it. The foreshore is excellent.

4. "A Mountain Stream, Carnarvonshire." J. E. Herbert.—The work is a little crude and wanting in harmony, but there is boldness in it, and good judgment in the selection of a subject.

5. "The Way to Church." C. Rossiter.—The subject is a very good one, but it covers too much canvass. The ground does not rise quite naturally from the stream, nor is its hue quite what one would expect, while the figures on the little wooden bridge are almost lay figures. The boy on the ground, fastening his bootlace, is well drawn and natural. The picture, on the whole, is not satisfying.

6. "Goldsmith Dining with Mr. and Mrs. Beau Tibbs." R. Clothier.—This is a work on which the painter has, no doubt, bestowed a good deal of thought, labour, and loving attention. It retains well the quaintness of a scene immortal among the word-pictures of what may be called the latest classic period of English literature. There is, if we may so express ourselves, the spirit of Goldsmith in the painting. Still there is a little stiffness in some of the figures, and the work loses something by the inevitable tendency in it to suggest recollections of scenes by Hogarth, because the association calls to mind the wonderful animation in Hogarth's pictures not—we had almost said of course not—realized here. But lovers of Goldsmith will be grateful to Mr. Clothier for what he has done here and for what he has attempted—and who among those readers of this generation who read back beyond their contemporaries is not a lover of Goldsmith?

7. "Too Interested." E. J. Cobbett.—The subject is of a very popular character, and the picture is pleasing. The little dark girl crouching by the wall is delighted with the contents of her letter, which she thinks she is reading unseen, but the blonde behind, looking over her shoulder surreptitiously—"too much interested" in the contents of the epistle—is by no means pleased. Is her lover faithless, or had she hoped without reason? The artist's treatment is not wholly satisfactory. The happy maiden is almost ostentatiously gratified. The expression on her face is not quite delicately rendered; while the strong lines of real nature are hardly sufficiently marked in the face of her rival.

8. "Moonlight in the Highlands." T. Oliver Hume. This is a clever little picture. It is a study of nature, done conscientiously. The moonlight really illumines the canvass with the soft rays of the "lesser" orb, and seems to expand and to help to show the features of the scene more and more the longer one looks, as light does in the actual world.

9. "A Water Mill, North Wales." J. P. Pettitt. Bold, but too coarse and sketchy for a scene in oils, and wanting in relief.

10. "Green Lane, Whittington." Henry Chaplin. Too ostentatiously green.

11. "Roses, &c." T. Woisley. — A well executed flower scene, soft as well as brilliant.

12. "Cattle." T. Sidney Cooper. — (The property of Colonel Ratcliff.) All that one must say of this is that the figures are genuine Sydney Cooper cows, which are there entirely for their own sake, and to illustrate the structure and outward physical economy of cow life.

We intend to reproduce the notes from our catalogue week by week for a season.

THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

As we predicted a month ago, the magazines have suddenly grown warlike. In this respect the *Gentleman's* takes the lead. The September number offered it its first opportunity to discourse upon subjects which the events on the continent have rendered interesting, and here are no less than five articles turning more or less upon the engrossing topic. That is a captivating subject on which Mr. Walter Thornbury sat down to write a dozen pages: "Battles fought upon the Rhine." What memories of old history it suggests; what deeds, what glory, what science of military engineering and the moving and massing of troops, what miseries suffered, what horrors, what disasters! Mr. Thornbury passes in vivid review the long annals of slaughter and of dead men floating down the Rhine from age to age, and he gives us a rapid narrative of the campaigns of Turenne, the great Condé, Louis Quatorze, Hoche, the Duke d'Engrin, and Bonaparte, upon the slopes and plains and among the cities and villages whose names are so very familiar to us now, and so forced upon our attention from day to day. Then Walter Maynard relates the romantic story of the "Marseillaise," and Blanchard Jerrold contributes a graphic picture of "Paris under Arms," fresh from the scene, that might have been written, like a special correspondent's letter, the day before publication, and that is at the same time a worthy permanent record of the aspects of the moment. Everybody will read it. It is done as few men could do it. Mr. Jerrold far outrivals the Paris correspondents. Then there is an article dealing with the question on which the war, and all the wars and anticipations of war of the past fifteen years, hinge: the ambition of Prussia, incited by Bismarck, for the creation of a great Prussian Empire. The writer reviews Bismarck's career to show that it is he and he alone who has brought these struggles upon us. German unity, he contends, might have been achieved by peaceable means, but the domination of Prussia is another matter, costly and terrible in accomplishment and never likely to lead to a satisfactory result. The article is called "Bismarck's Prussia" and its facts and arguments deserve consideration before we lay all the blame of the situation upon Napoleon III. Of the unwarlike papers in the magazine this month we have time only to refer to the third of the series of papers: "With a Show in the North," and to say that these reminiscences of Mark Lemon rather increase than diminish in interest as the "amateur impresario" pursues the thread of his narrative. We pass on to *Macmillan's Magazine*, which opens with an able war article, "The Duel of the Nations," a review of ten years of international relations between France, Austria, Prussia, and Italy. The writer makes a strong point of that which has not been much noticed in England in connection with these ten years of history, namely, the fact that Louis Napoleon's victorious career in Italy against Austria in 1859 was arrested by the threats of Prussia, who did not choose that France should parcel out, or dictate terms to, Germany. At that time Prussia, though unprepared for war, was able to send 150,000 men to the French Rhine frontier. The author of the article takes, however, a too lenient view of the dominating schemes and unscrupulous policy of Count Bismarck. Further on in the number appears the welcome name of Mr. R. H. Horne, whose frequent contributions to the literature of the day some fifteen or twenty years ago were familiar to all readers. Mr. Horne was a prominent contributor to the magazine edited by Douglas Jerrold, and was one of Mr. Dickens's hardest working helpers on the *Household Words* in its early days; but some ten or a dozen years ago he took to Australian life and was heard but little of after. His article in this month's *Macmillan* is entitled "Portraits and Memoirs." It contains much interesting gossip about Charlotte Brontë and her sisters, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Jameson, Leigh Hunt, Robert Bell, Thackeray, Jerrold, Dickens, and others. Another article gives a minute description of the Mitrailleuse, and in another Mrs. Fawcett (sister to the Miss Garrett of medical fame), discourses on "Proportionate Representation," with the view to another Reform Bill, from which subject we hurry away precipitately.—Miss Braddon's *Belgravia* is not warlike at all. It is almost full of fiction and poetry, whereof the editress herself contributes nearly sixty pages. Her story "On the Brink," begun and finished in this number, is a variation but not at all an improvement upon her clever novel "The Doctor's Wife." Her "Fenton's Quest" nowhere rises to the quality of the works which she was pouring upon the world so rapidly a few years ago. Mr. Sala contributes one of his light and always readable articles. It is called "A Back Window in Africa."—Cassell's monthly parcel is quite a little library, and so various as to suit all tastes. The first volume of the new series of *Cassell's Magazine* is concluded with this number. It is the volume which began with the yellow covers, smaller pages, better type, and the opening of Mr. Wilkie Collins's exciting story "Man and Wife," marking the commencement of a new editorship some months ago. The periodical jumped at once into a higher class of publication with those changes, and we hope it carried its old working-class readers with it into that better realm of literature. It is admirably edited, and the editor's articles are marked by original thought and good taste. "Man and Wife" finishes sensationally, and leaves not so good an impression as that created by the early chapters, which were fine bits of art. In this number Thackeray's cousin, Mr. Richard Bedingfield, begins a series of "Recollections" of the great satirist. We do not endorse all Mr. Bedingfield's opinions about the character and colour of Thackeray's genius, nor accept the gloss he puts upon his cousin's sayings and doings, for he evidently used to listen to Thackeray sometimes without understanding him, but we are thankful to him for every scrap of his reminiscences. Cassell's *Popular Educator* continues to deserve all we have said of it from time to time as the best help one can put into the hands of the self-educator; the *Book of Birds* is a fine encyclopædia of ornithology handsomely illustrated; and the *Household Guide* is to the housewife what the *Popular Educator* is to the student. We have two more publicatians. *Our Own Fireside* is "serious reading" made pleasant; the *Family Friend* is a quarterly work for domestic reading, beautifully illustrated. Its vivid pictures, illustrating chapters on "Birds and their Nests," are perfectly charming.

YOUNG AND OLD.

The ripple of youthful laughter,
Down through the shadow's gloom,
Is wafted over the threshold,
And into my silent room.
There is mirth in the hearts of the maidens,
Like a cup whose crystal tide
Has filled it to overflowing,
And it drippeth adown the side.

And I weep, as I hear the voices.
My God! I am young as they.
My brow has never a furrow,
And never a lock that's gray.
But the heart that lies in my bosom
Is aged before its time,
And the maiden's gleesome laughter
Sounds like a long lost chime.

Oh, why has my youth departed,
When its years are not half gone?
Why have I found the evening,
Ere the noon of life came on?
Why are my young life's chambers
With the curtains of darkness hung?
Why have I the heart of the aged,
When my face is the face of the young?

Oh God! for the old-time lightness;
For the thoughtless, careless glee
That vanished into the shadows,
And cometh never to me!
Perchance I am nearer heaven;
Perhaps they are more of earth;
But I weep, as I hear the maidens,
That I cannot share their mirth.

The Rev. Charles Bellairs, vicar of Sutton, Ashfield, Notts, has been appointed rural dean of Nottingham by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

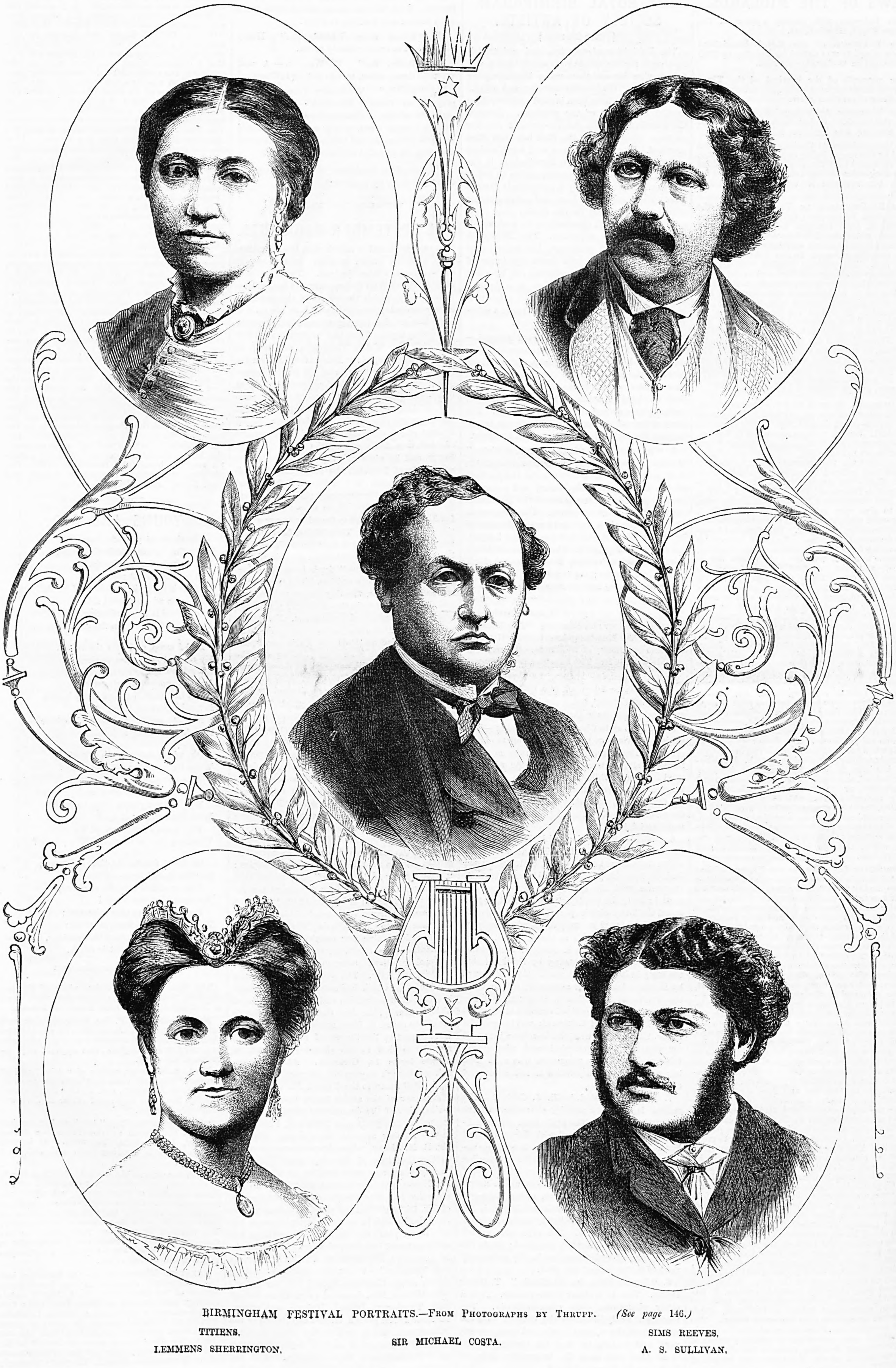
Mr. Mundella, M.P. for Sheffield, addressed his constituents on Tuesday. He expressed a hope that events on the Continent would not give rise to a war fever in England, and opposed any increase of the army.

Mr A. A. Sylvester, author of "Adrift and at Anchor," formerly connected with the press at Ipswich, at Plymouth, and in the Dominion of Canada, has been appointed editor of *Berrows' Worcester Journal*.

"The Peep o'Day Boys" has been the opening piece of the season at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Birmingham, this week. It is well rendered and is drawing large and delighted audiences.

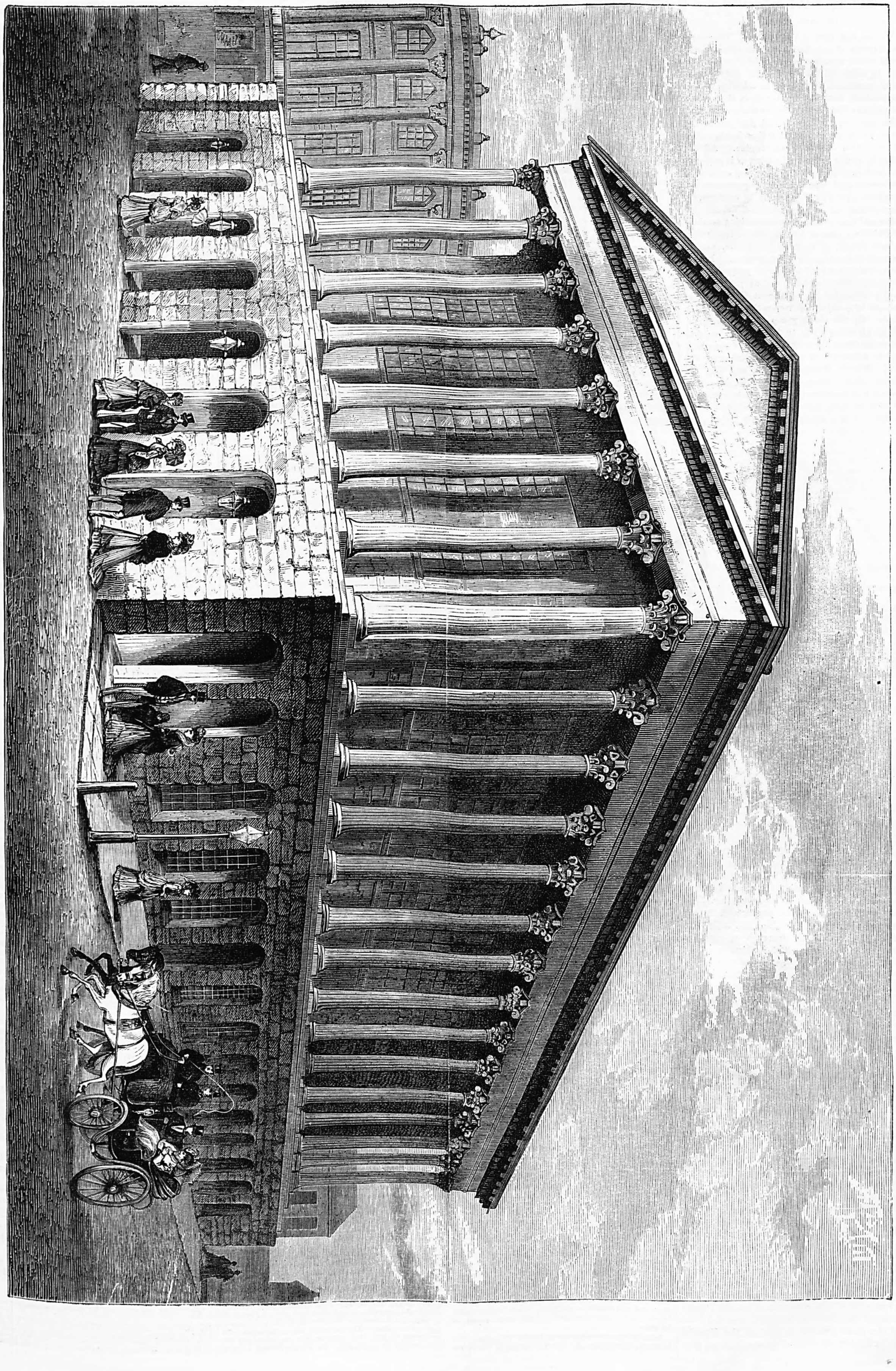
Photography.—Mr. Robson, of Clifton Road, Sparkbrook, has submitted to us some of the finest examples of photographic art which we have yet seen. Copies of well-known paintings and engravings, they have all the sharpness of line engraving with the softness of photography. We mention them more particularly as instancing the further progress of photography in Birmingham, which has always had a high reputation in this branch of art.

Treat to Workpeople.—On Saturday last the workpeople engaged in the Birmingham branch of the firm of Mr. H. J. Nicoll, naval, military and general outfitter, held their first annual excursion and dinner at Sutton Coldfield. After a good bout at cricket the party sat down to the feast provided at the Cup Inn. Among the toasts after dinner were the health of Mr. Norris, the local manager, and that of the foremen of the Birmingham branch. The party thorougly enjoyed themselves.



BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL PORTRAITS.—From Photographs by Thrupp. *(See page 146.)*

TITIENS.
LEMMENS SHERRINGTON.
SIR MICHAEL COSTA.
SIMS REEVES.
A. S. SULLIVAN.

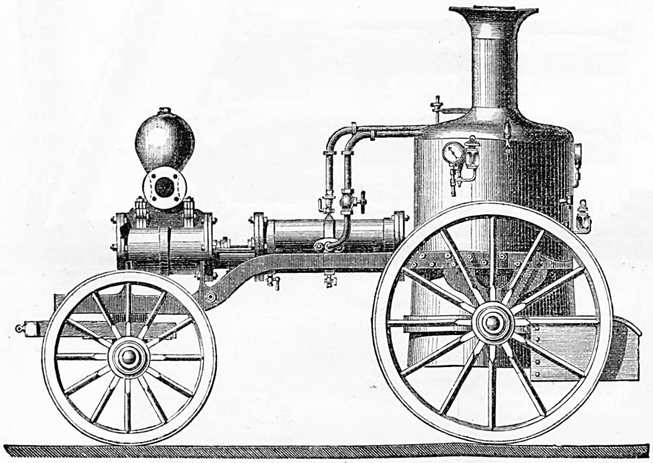


BIRMINGHAM TOWN HALL.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY WHITLOCK. (*See page 146.*)

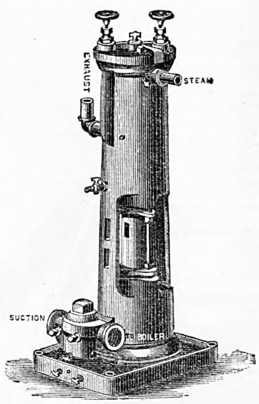
THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT OXFORD.

[Eighth Notice.]

We are now among the engines. The combined power of men and horses in the civilized world would not, we imagine, be equal to the task of doing all the hard labour that is now being performed by steam, in addition to the work which steam as yet leaves to them. We are not sure that the aggregate amount of muscular exertion in Europe and America in the course of one year is less now than it was before the invention of the steam engine. All the scientific power introduced among us is probably occupied in increasing the supply of articles of production and manufacture, in perfecting the operations in which mankind is engaged, in augmenting our enjoyments, and diminishing waste and loss. The mysterious looking machine of which we present here a sketch, is intended to save labour, to increase production, and to prevent destruction by conflagration. It is a steam pump, adapted to special purposes. We water our little gardens, but as yet we have hardly attempted to counteract the effects of drought by pouring water upon the crops of large farms. By the steam pump this may be done. All that is necessary is to increase the power of obtaining water from the interior of the earth, and to augment our means of distributing the fluid. Messrs. Hayward, Tyler, and Co., engineers, of Whitecross-street, London, are manufacturing a machine of American invention to effect those ends, and our picture shows what it is like. It is a steam engine and pump combined, the contrivance of Messrs. Cope and Maxwell, of Cincinnatti, and made in England only by Messrs. Hayward, Tyler, and Co. The engine is contained within the steam cylinder, there being no fly wheel or gear whatever. The only moving parts are the piston, with its rod and pump plunger attached, and the slide valve within the piston. The steam acting upon the alternate ends of the small slide valve, as upon a piston in an ordinary engine, causes the reciprocating motion of the main piston. The steam is distributed to the alternate ends of the small slide valve by the main piston passing over ports in the cylinder. No two parts, therefore, come in contact with each other, and no gear whatever, such as slide rods, links, connecting rods, &c., is employed. The simplicity of the machine admirably adapts it to steam boilers and to the raising of water to high level tanks, and renders it extremely useful in connection with steam fire engines, one of which was exhibited by this firm at Oxford. The pump shown had a 7 inch steam cylinder, and 6 inch pump on the double acting principle. This pump was worked during the show at a constant rate of 120 strokes; it could be run at any speed from 10 to 160, and could throw 10,000 gallons of water per hour. For irrigating purposes or for extinguishing fires, such a pump must be invaluable. We understand that since the termination of the show it has been employed by the Tottenham Local Board of Health with great success, and one of a nearly similar form is supplying the Randolph Hotel at Oxford with water. One feature worthy of remark is the accessibility of the pump valves. Engineers and persons accustomed to pumping machinery will at once recognise the immense advantages of this, especially when dirty water or liquid manure has to be raised. Another form of the same principle is that of the Upright Boiler Feeder, an illustration of which we give below. The portable boiler above referred to was supplied by one of these pumps bolted to its side.



HAYWARD, TYLER, & CO.'S STEAM PUMP APPLIED TO STEAM FIRE ENGINE.



Hayward, Tyler, & Co.'s Boiler Feeder.

This little machine is extremely simple, and can be regulated by merely opening or closing two cocks, so as to keep up a constant supply to the boiler, maintaining the water therein at a constant level, and, to a very great extent, diminishing the risk of boiler explosions, for a scanty supply of water is one of the most fruitful causes of these terrible calamaties. Messrs. Hayward, Tyler, and Co. exhibited portable pumps and small power engines of many sorts, from which we have selected these as interesting examples.

Next week we shall present our sketches of the Wherstead Hall pigs.

THE WAR.

Unless news of a startling character arrive before we finish our summary this will have been an uneventful week. It has been a week during which the world has witnessed the seemingly strange spectacle of the Prussian army moving steadily towards Paris, and the French army taking an opposite direction. There is mystery enough in the evolutions of MacMahon and Bazaine to cover a splendid scheme of strategy. It remains to be seen whether the plan is equal to the expectations raised, and, more important still, whether it will justify itself in battle. For the finest stroke of genius in the shape of strategy that was ever effected in the history of war will avail nothing unless the "Army of the Rhine," which has lost sight of the waters of that stream now for many a day, can meet the Prussian forces somewhere and conquer them. At the close of our last week's summary we announced the departure of MacMahon's army from the neighbourhood of Chalons and the desertion of Rheims. The intelligence of what had become of MacMahon's army, posted in Paris on Friday night, was as follows:—

The Prince Imperial is gone to Rethel, a town midway on the line of railway from Rheims to Mézières. The Emperor follows Marshal MacMahon who on leaving Rheims on Tuesday last, took the direction of Monthois and Vouziers. Nothing is known of MacMahon's subsequent movements. Cannonading was heard at Rheims at 5 p.m. on Thursday in the direction of Port Favergy.

Prussian telegrams dated Monday ran thus:—

Yesterday there was a brilliant engagement between Vouzières and Beaumont, with Saxon and French cavalry. The 12th Regiment of French Chasseurs was dispersed and almost annihilated. Lieutenant-Colonel Laporte and many other wounded were taken prisoners by us.

A victorious engagement was fought yesterday near Buzancy, between six French squadrons of Chasseurs and the 3rd Saxon Cavalry Regiment, supported by a squadron of the 18th Regiment of Uhlans and the "Zwinker" Battery. The French commander was wounded and taken prisoner.

From Florenville, from Arlon, and from Esch-on-the-Alzette (Luxembourg), on Tuesday, came this intelligence:—

M'Mahon's army is camping at Vau, near Carignan, The fight on Sunday was near Buzancy. Details will soon follow.

At three o'clock the Emperor was at Biebelle Farm, two miles from Carignan. Fighting is going on between Moulins and Pouilly, a few miles distant. M'Mahon apparently successful. Only a few thousand men engaged. No troops of Bazaine are here.

The battle reported to have taken place on Sunday between Dun and Stenay, was an engagement without any importance. The investment of Longwy is denied. The head-quarters of Marshal M'Mahon are at Sedan.

Cannonading was heard this morning at five a.m., in the direction of Uden. Shortly afterward five Prussian horsemen appeared near Esch, but did not violate the Luxembourg territory. The attacking party were surprised by the French Custom officers. Ten Prussians were seriously wounded, and one was killed.

These are but meagre items, but the regular current of events affords no better narrative at present, up to that point. The rest of the intelligence refers to collateral occurrences not connected with the movements of the two great armies. We cull a few extracts:—

An artillery engagement between Strasburg and the besieging forces occurred on Sunday, lasting throughout the day, with increasing intensity during the evening and all night, until 5 this morning. Our (Prussian) cannonading was attended with good results. The right side of the citadel was burnt down, and the arsenal was completely gutted. Fires were also perceived to have broken out in the town, and one battery was silenced. No loss was sustained on our side. In Kehl 20 more houses have been burnt down and other serious damage is inflicted.

A fresh army of 150,000 men, chiefly old soldiers, is being formed at Lyons, and 80,000 men of the same class will be assembled near Paris within the next few days.

Toul is making a heroic defence. The bombardment only placed 15 men *hors de combat*, whilst the besiegers suffered severely. The enemy is moving in the direction of Varennes. The French population in the neighbourhood of Sternay are vigorously defending themselves against the Prussians, and are doing them much harm. The sortie from Toul was made by two battalions of the Garde Mobile, which caused the enemy serious loss.

The news that Marshal Bazaine has escaped from Metz is (say the Prussian telegrams of Friday) entirely groundless; on the contrary, he is surrounded in Metz by Prussian troops, and is expected to capitulate, being short of provisions.

The *New Prussian* (*Cross*) *Gazette* says that, in addition to the German armies already in the field, a fourth has been formed under the command of the Crown Prince of Saxony, and to which the Prussian Guard is attached. This army is destined to operate in the direction of Paris, together with the third army under the Crown Prince of Prussia.

The railway from the environs of Strasburg to Luneville is again in working order, and the Prussians are thus enabled to dispatch large numbers of wounded through to the Grand Duchy of Baden.

A decree of General Trochu orders the expulsion from Paris of every individual having no means of subsistence, and whose presence would be a danger to public order, and to the safety of persons and property, or who might act in such a manner as to weaken the measures taken for general defence and safety.

Phalsburgh (Friday) continues its heroic resistance. Two attempts at assault have been repulsed; in the first the Prussians lost 500 men, and in the second 1000 men. The commandant of the place has declared that he will rather blow up the fortress and perish in the ruins than surrender.

The railway line between the Soisson and Rheims has been cut. The army of the Crown Prince has been joined at Bar-le-Duc by a portion of the King's army, coming from Metz. The scouts of the corps of the Crown Prince are being sent far and wide in every direction, but all accounts agree in representing the Prince as advancing on Paris. Several journals continue to speak in general terms of the satisfactory positions of Marshal MacMahon and Bazaine. The *Presse* affirms that General Steinmetz has been separated from Prince Frederick Charles, and driven back towards the north. The same paper adds that Prince Frederick Charles received a severe check near Mézières. Another rumour asserts that a whole Prussian corps has been drowned near Metz (Friday).

The *Official Carlsruhe Gazette* (Monday) contains the following:—"The Bishop of Strasbourg has made an attempt at mediation. He came from Strasbourg to Schiltigheim, where the Baden Staff Commander, Lieut.-Colonel Leszinsky, conferred with him. The Bishop argued that the bombardment was contrary to the usages of warfare. This was denied, and he then asked that the inhabitants of Strasbourg should be allowed to leave the town. This request was refused, and the Bishop finally asked for an armistice of twenty-four hours, which was agreed to on condition that after the lapse of an hour the Governor of Strasbourg should announce a desire to negotiate. The Governor was at the same time requested to note that preparations for attacking the town would be continued. On Lieut.-Colonel Leszinsky's return, although he himself carried a flag of truce, a regular file fire was opened upon him, and the flag was riddled with bullets. The attempt at mediation was unsuccessful, and the bombardment was continued with slight intermissions. Guns of heavy calibre are now brought into position."

Two Prussian Army Corps, each about 12,000 strong, held positions on Saturday on the heights near Rheims. It is believed that the Prussians have 100,000 men between Epernay and Rheims.

The Paris news of importance on Monday was as follows:—

The French army left Vouziers yesterday, it is believed, in the direction of Rethel. The Prussians arrived at Vouziers very shortly afterwards, after burning the village of Falaize. The Prince Imperial was sent to Sedan yesterday. MacMahon's strength is estimated at 180,000 men. The Thirteenth Army Corps, of about 50,000 men was dispatched to MacMahon from Paris yesterday. The army of Prince Frederick Charles is estimated at 100,000, that of Steinmetz at 120,000, and the army of the Crown Prince at 150,000 men. MacMahon is now operating against the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and of Steinmetz. He hopes to join Bazaine, and to strike a decisive blow before the Crown Prince comes up. It is stated that MacMahon has 48 hours' start of the Crown Prince. MacMahon's troops are represented to be well rested and supplied. The Prussians are in great force between the Verle and Marne and before Rheims. The railway communication is almost entirely interrupted around Rheims, and the Laon line alone is free. A detachment of Prussians occupy Joinville, and they guard the banks of the river Suippe for a distance of 40 kilometres. Forty thousand people entered Paris on Saturday from the surrounding country. It is stated that the Government have decided to remove the Ministries of War and of the Interior from Paris.

The monotony of comparatively unimportant news was broken on Thursday morning by intelligence of a great battle, and the serious, if not disastrous, repulse of M'Mahon's army. The encounter took place not far from the Belgian frontier, and the news came from that kingdom. The most noteworthy items ran as follows:—

Marshal M'Mahon encamped yesterday (Tuesday) on the heights of Vaux, and advanced thence towards Montmédy, but was driven back to the point whence he started. Yesterday's engagement was therefore probably indecisive. Fighting recommenced at five o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, and is not over yet. The Prussians are now advancing, and they now occupy Carignan. M'Mahon is returning to Sedan, where he may be hemmed in. The carnage is terrible, and the population are flying panic-stricken.

Another account ran thus:—

An engagement took place yesterday between Carignan and Mouzon, resulting in the defeat of the French. After the battle, the Prussians entered Carignan. The losses on both sides were considerable. The Prussians captured four mitrailleuses. A fresh engagement commenced this morning at Armigny, on the road from Sedan to Montmédy, and at ten kilometres from the Belgian frontier.

This is the German telegram of Tuesday:—

The army of Marshal MacMahon was attacked by us to-day, near Beaumont, and was defeated and driven back towards the Belgian frontier. The French encampments were captured, and the enemy was pursued for miles, the pursuit only ceasing through night coming on. The number of guns and prisoners taken by us has not yet been estimated, on account of the great extent of the battle-field.

In Paris it was denied that any important engagement had taken place, and the following appeared in the *Figaro*:—

On Monday Marshal Bazaine surprised and annihilated the cavalry of Prince Frederick Charles, and after this success the two armies of Marshals MacMahon and Bazaine occupied positions completely protecting their rear-guard.

The news from Strasbourg is deplorable:—

Paris, Wednesday.—Fifty thousand Germans are now besieging Strasbourg, and the Library is entirely destroyed by the bombardment.

The village of Vrizy, situated between Vouziers and Attigny, which was occupied by French Infantry, chiefly Turcos, was on Tuesday stormed and captured by two squadrons of Prussian Hussars. The village lies high, and is a strong position. The defending forces were taken prisoners.

WAR ITEMS.

The Papal Troops.—A letter from Rome of the 13th in the *Débats*, says:—"Very frequent quarrels continue to happen in the barracks, publichouses, and streets between Papal soldiers of French and German nationality. The inhabitants take no part in these strifes, but these tragic scenes sometimes produce panics among the population, who always fancy they are the beginning of a revolution. Last Friday a Zouave, taken with mad fit, and believing himself attacked and pursued, barricaded himself in a room belonging to a casino of Dutch Zouaves, and fired through the window 60 shots at the inoffensive passers-by. Five or six were killed, and many wounded, while the unfortunate man concluded by shooting himself. The Papal army is weakened daily by desertions, or by discharges, but it receives a few recruits, who, however, by no means compensate its losses. All French Zouaves on leave with their families have returned and resumed their duties."

Herr Von Thile has requested Lord Loftus to request his countrymen at present in Germany (and not connected with the newspapers) not to lounge about the camps as amateurs and curiosity seekers. They are becoming rather too troublesome, and the authorities will not be responsible should they get into any difficulties.

Five regiments of the Pomeranian Landwehr petitioned, on account of having so many shoemakers in their ranks, to lead the van by storming Strasbourg, in order to confirm M. About's statement that the Prussian army is composed of shoemakers. It appears that this request has been granted.

General Changarnier had a narrow escape in the battle of the 16th, part of a shell which burst at his feet carrying off his cap.

Four of the chiefs of the German army were active participants in Blucher's campaign against the First Napoleon in 1814. The first among them is the old King himself, now in his 76th year; the second is grizzled and rugged Steinmetz; the third is Vogel von Falkenstein; the fourth is Herwarth von Bittenfeld.

M. de Vaugelas, secretary of Embassy at Vienna, has arrived in Paris to enlist as a simple cavalier in a regiment of chasseurs.

"More than a year ago, one of my children was attacked with bronchitis and after a long illness was given up by the physicians as *past cure*. But one of your agents induced me to try your Pain Killer, and leave off all other medicines, which I did; and, from the time I commenced to use it, the child rapidly grew better, and is now strong and healthy.—John Winstanley, 10, Whittle St., Liverpool, *Jan.* 2, 1869.—To Perry Davis & Son.

THE WAR.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

WIESBADEN, August 22.*

This has been a very exciting week. Within seven days no less than three battles have been fought, all of which were fiercely contested, and two out of three at least were battles upon the largest scale. What the loss has been, how many French and Germans lie dead or maimed, we have no means of knowing, but the total for the three battles cannot be under 100,000. First we had the battle to the east of Metz, where the Germans fell upon the rear of the retreating army, and where these had stood at bay and fought fiercely, retiring at last under the gates of Metz. Then, two days later, was the fight to the west of Metz, when the Germans hurrying round to Pont-a-Mousson barred the way of the retreating French, and though opposed by forces far outnumbering their own, held the road to Verdun for twelve hours, when the French fell back. Lastly the great battle under the eye of the King himself, when the French again endeavoured to break through the German line, but after nine hours' fighting were driven back into Metz. In these battles Steinmetz's army, and the army of Prince Frederick Charles took part, but nothing has been heard of the army of the Crown Prince, which, passing through Nancy, has been marching steadily on, and is now probably within a few hours of Chalons. The significance of these battles to the west of Metz can hardly be overrated. They are no ordinary battles or ordinary defeats. Here we have the whole French army literally *hors de combat.* Shut up in the fortress of Metz they are powerless to effect anything for the good of France. Upon each side of the river is a victorious enemy. The army upon the west has already beaten them back in two bloody engagements; the army on the east receive reinforcements daily from Germany and is doubtless, by this time, fully capable of resisting any attempt at an escape upon that side. There is absolutely nothing remaining to them, but to consume what provisions there may be in the fortress and then to lay down their arms. We do not know here whether any of the French divisions had reached Verdun before the Germans threw themselves upon the road and severed it, and are, therefore, ignorant of the strength of the French army shut up in Metz, but it can hardly be less, after all its losses, than 150,000 men. No such numerous body of men have laid down their arms since the world begun, and the humiliation to France would be one greater than that which the occupation of Paris could inflict upon her. It is not to be supposed that no fresh effort will be made. All that men can do, Bazaine and the gallant troops under his orders will, no doubt, effect; but I believe that they will be powerless to break the wall of steel with which the Germans have encircled them. No other event so crushing to the hopes of France could be imagined. A defeat in the field, even as complete and total as that of Waterloo, would have been nothing in comparison. Cavalry can only pursue a certain number of miles, darkness comes on to shield the fugitives, and out of an army of 150,000, it is impossible to suppose that less than half would have escaped the most signal rout. The survivors, although for a time demoralised, would have now rallied round the army collected at Paris, and would have been ready to fight again before its walls. As it is the series of disasters which have befallen the French army have been, although not so fatal to life, yet as fatal to the army, as a fighting power, as those which befel the French army in America. For myself, I have grown so weary of military towns that I have taken up my quarters here at Wiesbaden, where I am only distant ten minutes by rail from Mayence, and where I can obtain newspapers from all sides, and mingle pleasure with excitement. Wiesbaden is very empty; indeed, as far as visitors are concerned, I might almost say quite empty. The tables are still going, but the sound is the chink of silver and not of gold. The players are principally Germans from Mayence, Frankfort, and other towns in the neighbourhood, and the crowd that listen to the charming music is almost exclusively confined to town's people. I wonder that our countrymen and women do not come out to their favourite watering-place. Except for a few convalescent wounded men walking in the streets there are no more signs of war here than in England. Everything goes on in its ordinary way. There is no difficulty about lodgings or hotel rooms, the baths are at their service, and the steamers run daily from Mayence to Cologne. Hamburg is equally open and accessible. As long, of course, as there was a chance of the tide of war rolling across Germany, it was certainly well that English tourists should not put themselves in its way. Now all such danger is passed, I certainly wonder that visitors, more especially invalids, to whom the comparative quiet of the watering-places would be an advantage rather than a drawback, do not make their appearance. The visitors who come merely for the gaiety, the crowds, the balls, the amusements, and the fashion would certainly be disappointed were they to arrive at present, but I believe that when the English public learn that there is no difficulty whatever in getting here, they will soon begin to flow in the old tract. There is plenty of time yet. The rain has fallen so heavily, and everything is so fresh and green that the autumn will probably be a late one, and there are two of the most enjoyable months of the earth yet for those who may make the attempt. There are a good many Americans here, and a few—a very few—of our own countrymen have arrived during the last few days. The hotel keepers and others interested in the influx of visitors are, in addition to the ordinary patriotic gladness, greatly delighted at the news of the recent victories, as they look forward to peace now as being delayed but a very short time longer. This, however, is a matter which depends entirely upon the temper of the people of France, and the leniency of the terms which Germany may offer to them. From my knowledge of the French I am convinced that, crushed as they are, they will submit to no terms involving a severance of France.

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* This letter was delayed in transmission.

WAR.

I.

Along uneven heights, across the plain,
And in the dells and alleys of the wood,
Heaped in grim mounds, lie the unburied slain,
And hundreds, helpless, faint from loss of blood,
And sore with wounds; and over plain and height,
With wind and darkness, comes the dreary night.

II.

Here two great nations met in deadly strife;
Wild was the onset—the resistance brave.
Here thousands, with heroic scorn of life,
In search of glory, found a bloody grave:
Grand was the spectacle, no doubt, to view;
But WHY they fought, I know no more than you.

III.

Nobody knows, except some half-a-dozen
Long-headed rascals, called diplomatists,
Whose trade is war, but who know how to cozen
Men with much duller wits, and harder fists,
To do the fighting, while they take the profit,
And have, what some would call, "the glory" of it.

IV.

'Tis said the Turcos, under the French banner,
Are much complained of by their enemies
For cutting throats in an unchristian manner—
For all that I know, the objection 's wise;
But then, in their defence, it may be said
That cutting throats is not a Christian trade.

V.

I have small sympathy with that sardonic
Old Bonaparte, who has once miscounted,
And stands amazed to find, at the Teutonic
Bankers, his bills at such a rate discounted.
I'm very sorry that unhappy France
Must find musicians, since he chose to dance.

VI.

And I pray God for those poor wounded wretches,
Writhing in anguish on the blood-stained ground,
Or left to rot, unaided, in foul ditches;
When lost unwept for, and unknown when found.
How many are past prayer! their hopes and fears
Ended—alas! unlike the mourner's tears.

VII.

Their joys and griefs are over. Nevermore
Shall the glad father's outstretched finger guide
Fair childhood's steps across the old home floor;
No more his heart shall swell with kindly pride
In wife or child—nor ever homely grief
Find at a brother's willing hand relief.

VIII.

No more the aspect of the chosen friend
Shall brighten as he sees the cherry face;
With bootless prayers, perchance, some few may bend,
In days to come, o'er that sad resting place;
And, in still later days, the grassy mound
Shall form some future age's classic ground.

IX.

Oh, sorrow, shame and scorn unspeakable!
Let fall the curtain—hide the ghastly show:
Yet let these horrors one stern lesson tell,
Ere the slain ranks to dull oblivion go:
These lines are counted—the Avenger waits—
His steps are heard, already, at the gates.

X.

As I sit here, and watch the nightly glory
Of star on star in long procession rise,
I think, with tears, of that prophetic story
The shepherds heard from old Judea's skies—
The song of "peace on earth, good will to men"—
When shall such music greet man's ears agen?

XI.

O Lord, what years the old angelic song
Is unfulfilled! How long Thy sacred word
Lies dead within the heart of man! How long
Endures the mad dominion of the sword!
How long the orphan's and the widow's moan
Assails—importunate—the great white throne!

D. CHRISTIE.

THE METEOROLOGY OF THE SUMMER.

With the exception of the extraordinary summer of 1868, the three months just ended were the hottest registered in Birmingham since 1846. The mean temperature of June, July, and August was 61·6 degrees. Each month had a considerable excess of temperature. The highest day-reading was 89 degrees in the shade on the 23rd July. On the 24th July a white bulb thermometer, placed on the turf facing the sun, rose to 136 degrees. The rain-fall for the ninety-two days was 5·28 inches; the total depth of rain in six months ending the 31st August was only 9·51 inches. It has been the dryest spring and summer recorded here since 1844. Corresponding with the drought the barometrical pressure was steady and moderately high; not once receding below 29½ inches (adjusted to the sea level) until the 28th August when a gale blew from the north-west. Scarcely any dew was observed during the three summer months. The direction of the wind was mostly from the south-west, west, and north-west until the 22nd July, when easterly currents set in, and continued to the middle of August, from which period north-westerly winds prevailed to the end of the month. The superior temperature, so uniform and continuous from the beginning of June to the third week in August, left us at the latter date. Ozone was moderately present throughout the summer months. Two great atmospheric disturbances occurred this summer. The first was on the night of the 16th and the early morning of the 17th June, and the second on the 1st August. Much damage was caused by the lightning.

The price of English wheat at Mark-lane was 41s. to 51s. per qr. at the beginning of June; rose, with the exportations to France, to 47s. and 55s. at the end of June; further advanced in the third week of July to 52s. and 60s. through the announcement of the Franco-Prussian War; and declined to 46s. and 57s. by the end of August, when immense foreign grain imports had been realised in England, added to which we were blessed with an early harvest in most parts of Great Britain.

The public health of the ten large towns in England—London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, and Salford—was satisfactory at the beginning of June. The mean annual death-rate of the ten places for the week ending June 11th was 19·7. With the increase, however, of fatal diarrhœa the mortality rose week by week in July and August until the seven days ending August 13th, when the death-rate was 32·5. It then began to decline. Zymotic diseases, especially scarlet fever, were very fatal in Bristol, and infantile diarrhœa was, as usual, fatally predominent in Birmingham. The annual death-rate in this town for the six weeks ending August 13th rose in the following order:—15·8, 17·5, 22·0, 25·1, 27·0, 30·3. This gradual increase of morality for six consecutive weeks in the middle of the summer is of common occurrence in Birmingham, and hence the authorities take no notice of it.

THOMAS L. PLANT, F.M.S.

Moseley, Birmingham, Aug. 31st, 1870.

A FEARFUL LEAP.

The *Buffalo Courier* relates a highly sensational but, we believe, a perfectly true story. The paper bears date August 4. The narrative is as follows:—"Frank Thorne, who advertised that he would leap from the new bridge at Niagara on the 13th inst., jumped yesterday afternoon, by way of practice, from the roof of the Watson Elevator into Buffalo River. A plank was run out some three feet, and at two minutes past five Thorne threw off a coat which was over his shoulders and came out on the plank. His attire was simple—a white handkerchief on his head, a red breech-clout about his middle, a pair of heavy boots on his feet, and the epidermis which nature gave him. He stood there, the centre of 40,000 eyes, appearing to be measuring the descent, and preparing for it by several long-drawn inspirations. After some hesitation and signs of nervousness he waved his right hand once in the air; then, holding both arms tight to his body and his legs close together, he made the perilous jump. The most intense stillness reigned as his downward progress was watched. The distance was about 125 feet. Of course the object of Thorne was to enter the water, as he started, feet first, and the universal feeling was that if he lost his perpendicular, death was certain. For about a third of the descent his legs were kept together, and his position maintained, but at this point he was observed to spread them apart. His head immediately canted forward, and, to the horror of all, he fell sprawling the rest of the distance. In a trifle less than three seconds from the time of making the leap he struck the water, the right side meeting the collision, and at once disappeared. 'He's a dead man,' was the cry that simultaneously burst from thousands of throats, and few there were but believed it expressed the truth. In less time than it takes to write it, however, his head appeared above water, and he struck out feebly for the only boat between him and the elevator, in which were a party of police and Police-surgeon Phelps. More dead than alive he was hauled into the boat, and at once rowed to a room in the elevator. It was noticed by those who were near enough that his entire right side was crimson, and to some it appeared to be cut open. When the foolhardy man was laid down on a blanket after his leap Dr. Phelps at once examined him. He found that no bones were broken, but the entire right side, the outside of the right leg, and the inside of the left, were fearfully contused, and that there was much extravasation over this whole surface. The beatings of the heart could not be detected, and the pulse was scarcely perceptible. The shock to the nervous system was evidently great. Thorne was conscious, and very anxious to get the honest opinion of the doctor whether he would survive. The proper remedies were administered, and gradually the heart began to resume its functions, and the pulse to assert itself, though feebly. Between six and seven o'clock he was removed to his boarding house, No. 156, Seneca-street. His weakness was attested here by his fainting away as he tried to mount the stairs. Dr. Phelps left him after seven o'clock in a hopeful state, though complaining of internal pain. A subsequent visit about eleven o'clock showed that pleurisy had set in on the left side, accompanied by a considerable raising of blood, and, when we last saw the physician after this visit, he considere his patient in a very critical condition, as pleural-pneumonia was imminent. A strong constitution may carry him through, but the case is a desperate one. The hero of the leap says that almost as soon as he commenced the descent he seemed to be going asleep. He was not conscious of sprawling out in the air as he did. He felt no pain when struck the water, but had a sensation, as if in a dream, that he had fallen a great height and was terribly hurt. He did not strike the bottom he is confident. When he rose to the surface he became conscious of pain. Afterwards he atrributed his change of position to a current of air, but this is nonsensical on its face, and must be considered as an effort of a would-be scientific jumper to cover up a failure. The homely word "sprawl" precisely expresses what Thorne did in the air, and therefore we use it. It was evident to all who watched him that the change in the position of his body from the perpendicular to the horizontal was immediately consequent upon his spreading his legs apart. As he did this when not more than one-third of the way down, the velocity could scarcely have then made him unconscious, and we can only conclude that his nerve failed him, and he threw out his limbs through an impulse cognate to that which causes a drowning man to clutch at straws. He said last night he would make his promised jump at Niagara. If his style of *felo de se* cannot be considered an offence, it can be guarded against by the arrest of him and his imitators by the police on the charge of lunacy. The law of falling bodies is, that they descend 16 feet the first second, after which the distance increases as the square of the time. Thus, if a body falls 16 feet in one second, it falls 64 feet, or four times 16, in two seconds; 144 feet, or nine times 16 in three seconds; and so on. Since the fall of Thorne's body was about 125 feet, the time of falling must have been a little less than three seconds. It will be seen by this rule that in the third second a body falls 80 feet, and his must have acquired this velocity when it struck the water. A velocity of 80 feet per second is equivalent to a mile a minute, so the latter rate expresses but a trifle more than the force with which the unswerving laws of gravity threw Thorne against the water. When we take this fact into consideration we may well wonder if he survives the shock.

The Baron F. Von Diergardt has given the munificent donation of £10,000 to the committee of the Germam Hospital at Dalston, for the purpose of the charity.

The fourth list of donations to the German Association in London in Aid of the Sick and Wounded in War brings the total up to £29,376 13s. 9d.

FAT MEN.—There was a feast of fat men at Norwalk, Connecticut, on the 4th of August. No one was admitted who did not turn the scale at 200lb. Ninety persons came up to the standard. Their aggregate weight was 21,181lb. The weightiest man was from New York; his counterpoise was 312lb. The combined weight of C. W. Bradley, wife, and son was 700lb.—*New Haven Palladium.*

A vacancy has arisen in the representation Shrewsbury by the death of Mr. Clement, the Liberal M.P. for that city. The deceased was a surgeon in practice when he was elected. A vacancy has also been created in the representation of Mid Surrey by the death of Viscount Midleton, and the succession of the Hon. Wm. Broderick, M.P., his eldest son, to the Upper House.

Mr. William Walker, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, has raised an action in the Court of Session, for £3,000, against Mr. James Grant, the novelist. Mr. Walker recently obtained a divorce under a judgment by Lord Ormidale, and damages are now claimed by the plaintiff, on the ground that Mr. Grant seduced his wife, and that thereby he has suffered serious injury to his health, feelings, and reputation. The plaintiff further alleges that he has sustained, and will yet sustain, serious loss and damage in his business relations, and that he has incurred great expenses in prosecuting the action of divorce. It may be mentioned that Mrs. Walker is to bring the decision of Lord Ormidale under the review of the Inner House on the meeting of the Court in October.

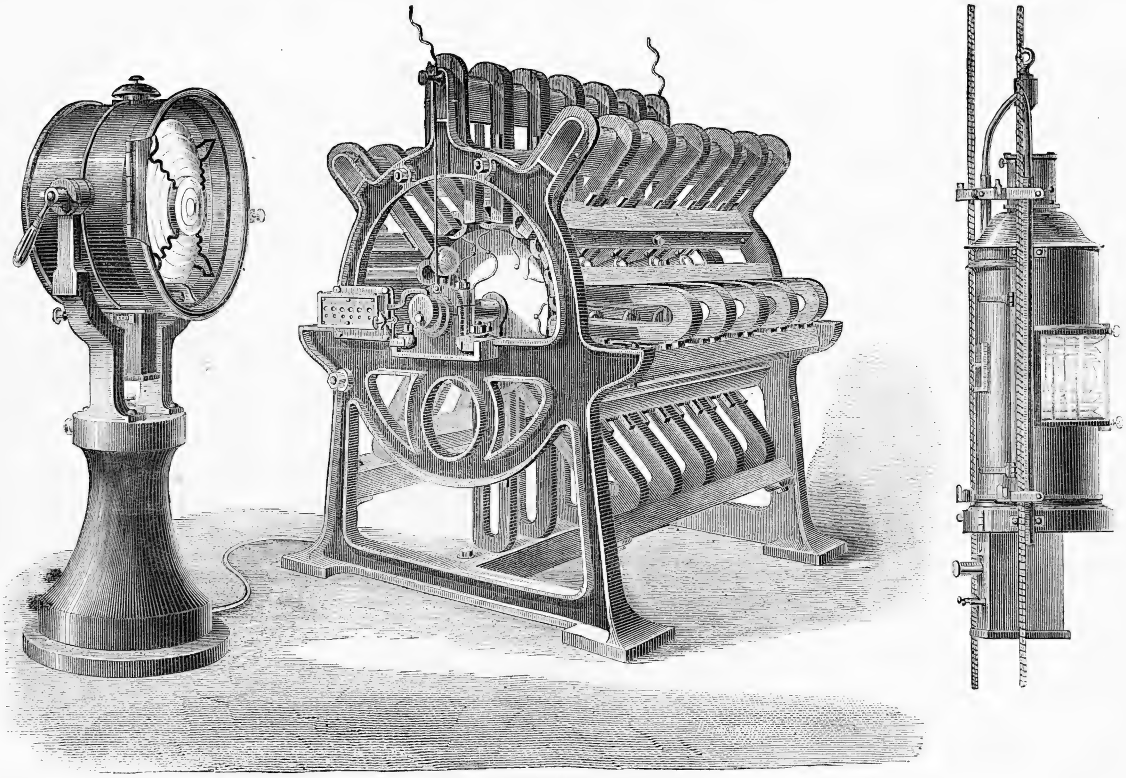
BATTLES FOUGHT UPON THE THE RHINE.—Ever since the time of the Merovingian Kings, ever since the World began probably, war has tainted the Rhine streams with human blood. The world grew wiser and saw further—produced its Galileos, its Raphaels, its Shakespeares—still, the swords crossed and the dead men went floating down the Rhine. Dynasties, kingdoms, nations, races, passed; Kings reigned and died—still, the dead men went floating down the Rhine. Nations broke their chains, nations were enslaved—still the dead men went floating down the Rhine. Many a vintage of blood this fair river saw; many a dying soldier crept among its vines to groan and then to die. Many times its cliffs echoed back the thunder of the cannon; many a time the storm of war tore through its vineyards. The proudest ornament of the Rhine, says the poet, is the crimson robe it wears when the enemies of Germany float dead upon its waters.—*Gentleman's Magazine for September.*

WAR MAPS.—One of the best War Maps published, is that presented through the medium of the Grocers, by the manufacturers of the Glenfield Starch, to all purchasers of that article. Grocers may have them by applying direct. [710

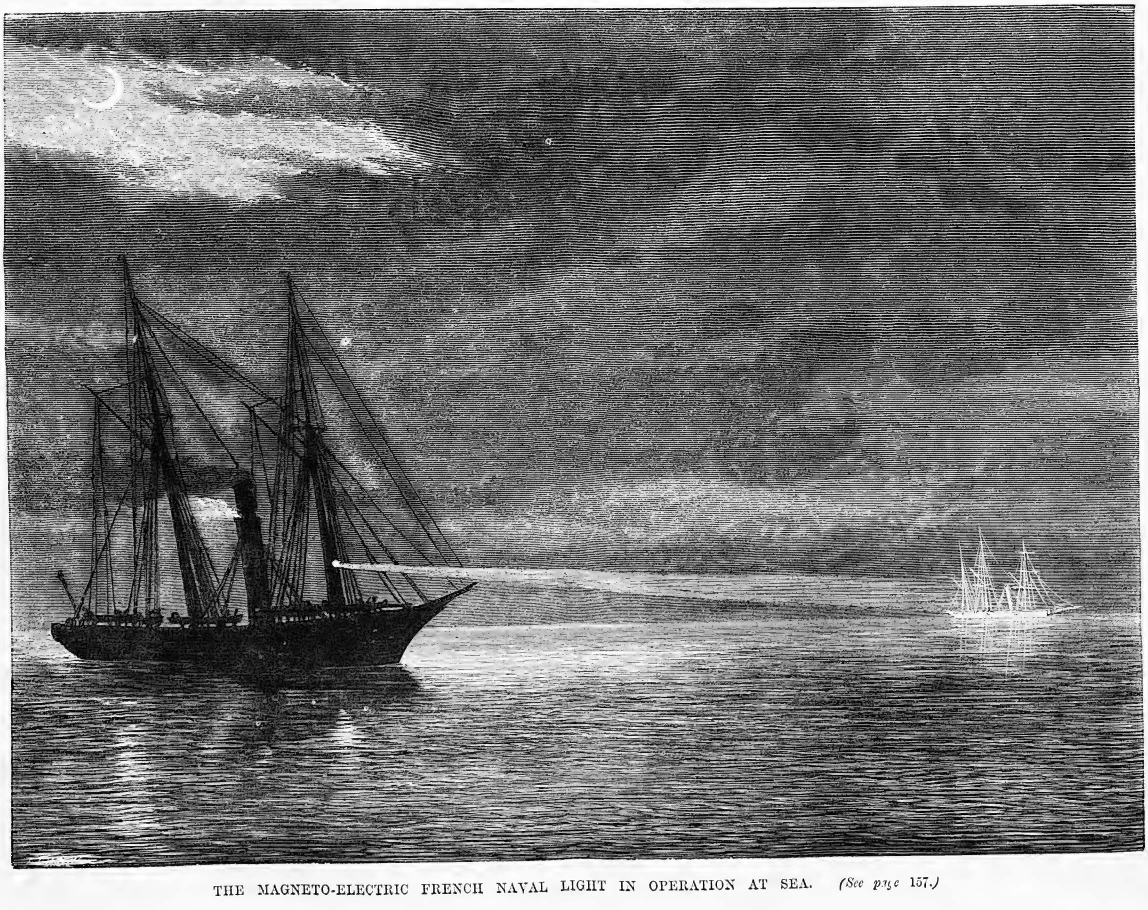
ROSSETER'S HAIR RESTORER is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

PURE WATER.—ALFRED BIRD, Experimental Chemist, begs to announce that he has perfected his new CARBON FILTER, price 7s. 6d. each, which he guarantees shall deliver 60 gallons of the purest water daily.—To be seen in action at 69, Worcester Street, Birmingham. [930

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694



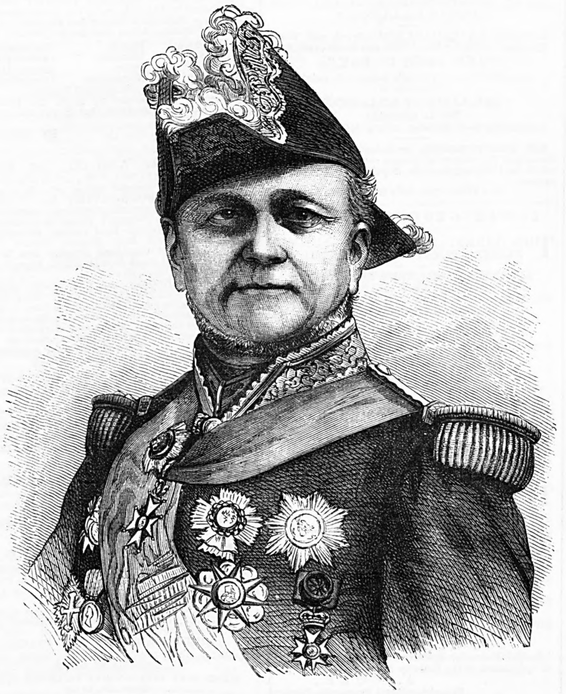
MAGNETO-ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS, USED BY THE FRENCH NAVY. *(See page 157.)*



THE MAGNETO-ELECTRIC FRENCH NAVAL LIGHT IN OPERATION AT SEA. *(See page 157.)*

VICE-ADMIRAL BOUET-WILLAUMEZ.

Appropriately facing the electric light apparatus and the picture of a French ship of war surveying the ocean at night and taking scientific observation of an enemy's vessel in the distance, we present a portrait of Vice-Admiral Bouët-Willaumez, commander of the French Fleet. The Vice-Admiral's flag floats over the ship Surveillante. His second in command is Admiral Diendonne. When the French Fleet assembled at Cherbourg it was arranged that the army to be carried by water to the Baltic should be commanded by General Comte Palikao, but the demands of the political situation have kept the Count at home. At present we have heard very little of the doings of the French Navy in the war, but the force is a strong one, and capable of inflicting a great deal of mischief on the enemy. It consists of 62 iron-clads, 264 unarmed screw steamers, 62 paddle steamers, and 113 sailing vessels. The iron-clads carry 672 guns. The most remarkable among them are the Magenta, Solferino, Couronne, Normandie, Invincible, and the cupola ship Taureau. On board the Taureau is a single 20 ton gun, and her deck is covered for its entire length with a cylindrical ball-proof dome, so inclined that it is not possible to walk on it. Four of the iron-clads are four-turret ships. Another, the Rochambeau, was bought from the United States for £400,000. The peace footing of the Navy is 74,407 men; the war footing can be raised to 170,000, exclusive of 22,217 marines and colonial troops. An official announcement was made last Saturday of the blockade of the North German ports. The notification was signed by Vice-Admiral Bouet-Willaumez, as "commanding in chief the armour plated Squadron of the North."



VICE-ADMIRAL BOUET-WILLAUMEZ, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

STRASBURG GARRISON.

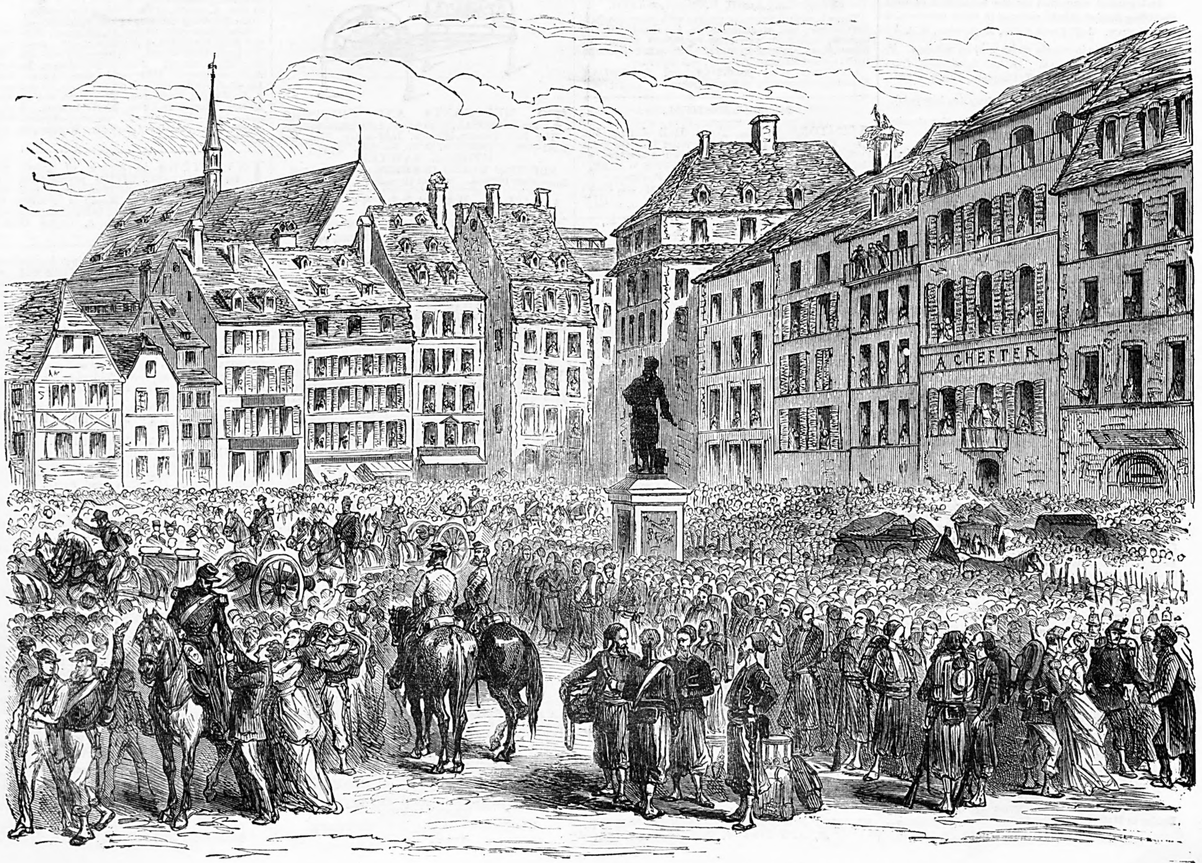
The engraving below represents a picturesque spot and a memorable scene in the city of Strasburg. The moment chosen for the sketch is that when the troops of the garrison were assembled on the Place Kleber. The spectacle is an exciting one. The artillery is moving off through the dense crowd, and in the foreground is depicted the leave-taking of soldiers with those whom, on going out to battle, they are leaving behind them. The statue on a tall pedestal in the centre of the square is that of General Kleber, one of the great Napoleon's most famous field officers. Kleber was a native of Strasburg. His body was originally interred in the Minster, but the coffin was afterwards removed to the centre of what was then called in French the Place d'armes, and in German the Parade-platz, now known as the Place Kleber. In a vault on that spot now rest the bones of the famous General, and over the vault stands the monument overlooking in our picture the assembling of the soldiers of Napoleon III. going out, not like the soldiers of the first Bonaparte, to victory, but to defeat. Strasburg is a noble and picturesque old city, and it is sad to hear that it suffers so severely under the Prussian bombardment. It is a city terrible as well as memorable in history. In the place called the Brand Strasse, in the year 1348, a great bonfire was made wherein were burnt 2,000 Jews, on suspicion that they had brought the plague upon the inhabitants by poisoning the wells and fountains. From that time for ages no Jews were allowed in the town, and to this day they suffer under great prejudice. Of the 76,000 inhabitants two thirds are Roman Catholics. In language, general character, and appearance Strasburg is more German than French, but the people are very loyal to France. Should the city be annexed to Germany a good excuse will not be wanting for the act, for Strasburg was wantonly seized from Germany by Louis XIV. in a time of peace.

FRENCH NAVAL ELECTRIC LIGHT.

On the opposite page are two engravings illustrative of the magneto-electric light, as it is used by the French fleet. The first picture represents the apparatus as it is used on board the Imperial war ships, and the second shows the light in operation at sea by night. The apparatus consists first of a magneto-electric machine, like that which is used so successfully at the Heve Cape lighthouse near Havre; and secondly of a sea-glass, for projecting the rays of light in the direction required. The electric machine is put in operation by the ship steam engines, producing currents of electricity which engender at the extremity of certain points a light which rivals that of the sun. The glass, which is usually placed upon the bridge of the ship, is moveable, and the rays of light may be directed to any point between the vessel and the horizon. All that has to be done is to press a little knob or button, and the light is thrown across the waters in any direction with the rapidity of thought. By the use of this apparatus collisions are rendered almost impossible, for those on board the ship that is provided with it may survey the ocean for many miles on the darkest night. Then it is one of the privileges of those who use this electric light to see without being seen, and by its aid, therefore, ships of war can embark and disembark troops, make signals, and attack the enemy's fort or fleet, placing those objects in a clear light while the vessels thus operating remain invisible. It is thought in France that this invention, which is purely French, and confined at present to the use of the navy may play an important part in the operations of the fleet during the present war.

The Prince of Wales (the *Army and Navy Gazette* believes) is to be the next Field Marshal, although there is no intention to extend the list of Field Marshals.

Bismarck's Prussia.—The Prussia that is growing up in Western Europe is Bismarck's Prussia. It is not the United Germany which the states and kingdoms of the broad country lying between the Baltic and Switzerland have been theorising about so long; it is not the one Fatherland which is the dream of the German-speaking peoples; it is not even the empire over which the Hohenzollerns, left to themselves, have wished to reign. German unity is an idea that sprang into life in the national struggle against Bonaparte in 1813; Bismarck's Prussia is a scheme of yesterday. German unity might have been accomplished in due time, in a manner calculated to promote the general welfare of Germany and of Europe, and without exciting the jealousy of any neighbouring power; Bismarck's Prussia has kept alive the fires of war for nearly twenty years, and its sole end will be, if it succeeds, to extend to all the states once comprised in the Germanic Confederation the domination of a monarch who at home in Prussia has sacrificed free institutions to the dictates of his own arbitrary will.—*Gentleman's Magazine for September.*



THE WAR: THE GARRISON TROOPS MASSED IN THE PLACE KLEBER, STRASBURG.

NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's-hill, and 56, Ann-street, Birmingham.)

An improved apparatus for producing rotary motion. C. E. de Loriere, Great Suffolk-street, Surrey.

Improvements in fastenings for gloves and other articles. J. Wheeler, London.

Improvements in looms for weaving. J. Clegg, Oldham, Lancashire.

Improvements in electric cables or conductors. S. E. Phillips, London.

Improvements in dressing, stiffening, or finishing and printing textile materials and fabrics and paper. J. Strang, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, N.B.

Improvements in reaping and mowing machines. W. A. Fell, Windermere, Westmoreland.

Improvements in the construction of ships and other vessels. F. Wilkins, Farnborough, Kent.

Improvements in receptacles intended to be used as a protection from fire. J. Duffey, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, N.B.

Improvements in the manufacture of wheel tires, hoops, bands, and such like articles, and in the machinery or apparatus employed therein. J. H. Johnson, London. (A communication from H. U. Petin and J. M. Gaudet, France.)

Improvements in effecting the decolorisation, deodorisation, and purification of foul and waste waters of sewage, and of supernetant sewage water. J. J. Lundy, Leith, Midlothian, N.B.

Improvements in machinery or apparatus for combing and straightening flax, hemp, jute, and other fibrous substances. J. H. Johnson, London. (A communication from A. B. Maswrel, jun., Paris.)

Improvements in swivels. H. Manton and J. H. Mole, Birmingham.

Improvements in the construction of railway and other waggons. J. Homan, London.

Improvements in apparatus, and in combined materials for generating gases for extinguishing fires in mines, vessels, buildings, or other places, such apparatus being available for warming buildings or apartments. T. Atkins, Watford, Herts.

Improvements in preparing and treating auriferous and argentiferous ores. G. Holcroft and R. M. Roberts, Manchester.

Improvements in the application of cork for preventing loss of heat by radiation, and also for protecting bodies against heat. G. de Lavigne, Paris.

Improvements in machinery or apparatus for compressing, forming, and extracting moisture from peat, clay, and other materials. J. H. Johnson, London. (A communication from T. Ellis and W. A. Ellis, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.)

Improvements in chimney tops or caps. J. Capper, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

An improved mode of manufacturing cement. H. Y. D. Scott, Ealing, Middlesex.

Improvements in machinery for combing wool, cotton, flax, and other fibrous substances. J. Oddy, Birkenshaw, and H. W. Whitehead, Leeds, Yorkshire.

An improved compound for the lubrication of wool and other similar animal material in their processes of manufacture. J. J. Lund, Leith, Midlothian, N.B.

Improvements in wheels to be used on railways. P. Chaplin, Harlow, Essex. (A communication from Alexander Peyman and J. T. Chaplain, New Zealand.)

(Patents upon which the £50 Stamp Duty has been paid).

Improvements in apparatus or gearing for steering ships. G. Allibon and E. Wilson, Worcester.

Improvements in machinery or apparatus for stitching or ornamenting and uniting fabrics. W. Muir, London.

An improved submerged propeller for navigable vessels. J. Dixon, Liverpool.

Improvements in breech-loading fire-arms. H. Carter and G. H. Edwards, London.

Improvements in the treatment of seaweed for obtaining valuable products from it. E. Lonstadt, Maughold, Isle of Man.

Improvements in signalling and indicating apparatus. A. McN. and M. A. Weir, Bayswater, Middlesex

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A very interesting event took place at Croome on Monday afternoon. It was the presentation of an equestrian portrait of the Earl of Coventry to his Countess, subscribed for by his tenantry, and painted by Mr. Stephen Pearce, a well-known artist, of 24, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, London.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS for SALE, warranted to fit, wear well, and please; or GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, MEASURE, or PATTERN, at H. PUTSEY'S Old-Established Shirt Warehouse, 63, GOOCH STREET, late 37, Lower Hurst Street, Birmingham. This Establishment is devoted exclusively to Shirt Tailoring in all its branches. [17

ESTABLISHED 1814.
WILLIAM NUTTING, Maker of the Best, Lightest, and Strongest UMBRELLAS, on Fox's Paragon Frames, in Twill, Plain, and Shot Silks, with the new Silk Preserving Case.
Also CARRIAGE, GINGHAM, ALPACA, and ZANELLA UMBRELLAS.
See that my Name is inside, thus—
W. NUTTING
MAKER DIGBETH
BIRMINGHAM
UMBRELLAS FOR PRESENTATION.
MAKER OF ALL KINDS OF STICKS.
Dealer in Materials for the Trade. Note the Address—
136, *DIGBETH, BIRMINGHAM.* [16

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Jas. Rodgers.
Brilliant Success! Crowded Houses! Six calls Nightly! See Opinions of the Birmingham Press.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE DRURY LANE COMPANY & THE "PEEP O' DAY."
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE PANORAMA, "THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY."
TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), September 3, and Every Evening during the Week, the great Drama entitled
"THE PEEP O' DAY."
After the Drama, Telbin's beautifully painted Panorama of
"THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY"
Will be Exhibited.
Concluding each Evening with a NEW FARCE.
☞ Great preparations are being made for the production of the successful Drama entitled "CLAM," in which the Company from the Royal Surrey Theatre will appear.
Box Office open daily from 11 to 3. [10

LOWER GROUNDS, ASTON.
THE FINEST DISPLAY OF SUMMER BEDDING PLANTS IN THE COUNTRY.
SYNYER AND GILMER'S CELEBRATED MILITARY BAND
Will Perform in the New Orchestra MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 till 8.30.
POULTNEY'S BRASS BAND
Every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, From 4 till 8.30.
BOATING, &c.
Admission, Twopence each.
The ASSEMBLY ROOM will be OPEN for DANCING MONDAY and SATURDAY, from 8 till 10.30. Admission, Sixpence each.
THE GRAND MUSICAL PROMENADE, ON EVERY FRIDAY,
FROM FIVE TILL NINE.
Admission, Sixpence each.
746] H. G. QUILTER, Proprietor.

THE ROYAL PROMENADE GARDENS,
SUTTON COLDFIELD.
ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!
THESE ARE NOW IN BLOOM.
The Collection of Roses, one of the most extensive in Warwickshire, includes all the best varieties in cultivation.
SPECIAL TRAINS,
Every MONDAY and SATURDAY, will run from New Street at Three p.m.
Fare for Return Journey and Admission to the Gardens and Park. } NINEPENCE.
PIC-NIC PARTIES.
Special Terms for Railway Fare, &c., may be known on application at the Railway Stations, or to
J. COLE,
Proprietor Royal Promenade Gardens.
912] ORDINARY ADMISSION, TWOPENCE.

KERBY'S POOLS,
BOURNBROOK, BRISTOL ROAD.
THESE beautiful Pools are now Open Daily for BOATING and FISHING. The Pools are well stored, and a Fleet of excellent Pleasure BOATS has been provided.
The Extensive SHRUBBERIES and Promenade Gardens, cool and shady, are one delightful scene of sylvan beauty.
949] G. NORTH, *Proprietor.*

MORRIS ROBERTS'S SUBURBAN RETREAT.
ST. HELENA GARDENS,
MUSIC HALL, AND PLEASURE GROUNDS,
SHERBORNE ROAD, BALSALL HEATH.
These beautiful Grounds, replete with every comfort, convenience, and accommodation, are situated in the highest, healthiest, and most salubrious Suburb of Birmingham. Private Parties accommodated. Splendid BAND every Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday.
DANCING every MONDAY and SATURDAY Evening, commencing at Six o'clock. [788

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
VISITORS to the Town Hall during the Festival, will find agreeable relief from the great heat, so usually prevalent in crowded Assemblies, by the use of the "QUEEN'S LAVENDER WATER," the most fragrant and refreshing of all Perfumes.
At PROCTOR'S, late Thonger and Gray, 104, Broad Street, Islington, Birmingham. [11

E. AND F. BOSTOCK,
FIRST-CLASS
FAMILY SHOE WAREHOUSE,
24, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
(UNION PASSAGE CORNER.)
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
"TOM HOOD" DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
This Machine is acknowledged to be the best Hand Machine yet invented. Price, £4 4s.
With Treadle and Stand, 10s. [986

SUFFIELD'S DINING ROOMS,
AND
LUNCHEON BAR,
UNION PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM. [754

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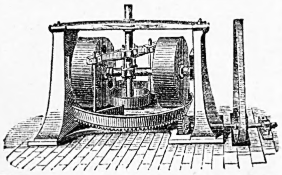

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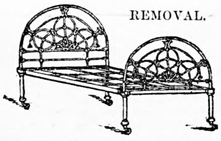

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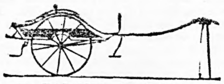

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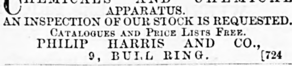

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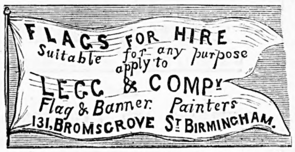

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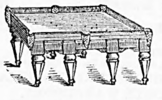

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